



DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SRV OFFENSIVE, PRC

OW280805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO -- Japan complained Thursday Vietnam's dry season offensive against Kampuchea are causing a mass exodus of refugees into Thailand and heightening tension in the area. "We are not happy about this attack," Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshio Hatano said at a news conference. Japan is calling for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean conflict, he said.

The spokesman speculated that China is "refraining from engaging in punitive action" against Vietnam partly because it is busy with its economic development. But Hatano cautioned that it is "premature" to rule out the possibility of China not giving the Hanoi regime another lesson.

The Beijing government, which supports a coalition fighting the Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean regime, has repeatedly warned it might punish the Vietnamese militarily. Spokesman Hatano also said Japan has no plan in the near future to take any diplomatic initiative concerning the Kampuchean conflict. In his January 14 statement, Hatano expressed deep regret over the Vietnamese offensive.

IRAN'S NABAVI HOLDS TOKYO PRESS CONFERENCE

OW271105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO -- Visiting Iranian Heavy Industry Minister Behzad Nabavi called Wednesday for further expansion and stabilization of Japan-Iran economic relations including barter deals and the long-stalled joint petrochemical project at Bandar Khomeyni, southern Iran. Nabavi said at a press conference, "Japan can easily attain an important role in the bilateral relations." He said Iran especially needs technological transfers in machineries, chemical materials and autos, and not consumer goods.

Nabavi described the talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata and leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), held shortly after his arrival in Japan, as "very fruitful," for further expansion and development of Iran-Japan economic cooperation.

Referring to an air attack on a Kuwaiti containership, the minister expressed his deep regret over the incident. But he claimed that Iran was not involved, hinting that the incident was a "conspiracy" to prevent friendly relations between his country and Japan. "The Iranian Embassy in Tokyo has already handled this explanation," he added. A high ranking official of the Foreign Ministry, however, said it had not received any Iranian reply to its request for an explanation of the incident.

Nabavi predicted many barter deals, which were under negotiation in Tehran before his departure for Japan, will be settled during his five-day stay. Nabavi reiterated that Iran will continue the joint petrochemical project with Japan at Bandar Khomeyni, completely suspended since 1980.

Meets With MITI's Murata

OW271251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata told visiting Iranian Heavy Industry Minister Behzad Nabavi that safe navigation in the Persian Gulf is indispensable to expanding trade between Japan and Iran.

Murata conferred with Nabavi for about 90 minutes on the Middle East situation and expansion of trade between the two countries. Murata expressed hope for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war, saying safe navigation through the Persian Gulf is vital to expansion of economic relations between Japan and Iran. He said Japan is the largest customer for Iran's exports and the second largest importer. "I am optimistic about the future economic relations between our two countries," Murata told Nabavi.

Nabavi promised to respond favorably to Murata's request that Iran speed up issuance of letters of credit which slowed since last November. Murata withheld commitment to Nabavi's request that the two countries set a target for expansion of bilateral trade. He said he believes that bilateral trade can be expanded by deepening mutual understanding.

U.S. ASKS FOR LIBERALIZED CHARTER PLANE FARES

OW271245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 (KYODO) -- The United States Wednesday asked Japan to liberalize its fares, other systems and procedures regulating charter air services on the third day of five-day bilateral aviation talks in Tokyo, Japanese officials said. The two countries ended discussions on overall aviation issues Wednesday and agreed to discuss specific issues including the proposed entry of Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA) on the transpacific route April 1 in the final two days of the talks started Monday at the Foreign Ministry, the officials said.

"The talks are moving steadily and we will go into detailed discussions Thursday," a Ministry of Transport official attending the talks said. "The U.S. side has not said 'no' to the NCA issue." The current aviation meeting is the third since the two countries agreed to revise the 1952 bilateral air treaty by September this year.

The U.S. side, led by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Franklin Willis, said the current 10-day advance application requirement for charter cargo flights should be shortened and other application procedures simplified, the officials said. The U.S. negotiators also asked Japan to improve operating conditions of American airlines in Japan and increase the number of American airlines on the Japan-U.S. route from the current five -- Pan American, Northwest, Flying Tiger, United and Continental/Micronesia, the officials said.

Deputy Director General of the International Transportation and Sightseeing Bureau of the Ministry of Transport Sumio Shioda headed the Japanese party which strongly requested U.S. permission for NCA, a new Japanese all-cargo carrier, scheduled to start six round-trip flights a week on the Tokyo-San Francisco-New York route.

MITI ANNOUNCES RESTRAINTS ON STEEL EXPORT TO U.S.

OW280533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO -- Japan and the United States have generally agreed in Washington for Japan to limit voluntarily its steel exports to the U.S. in the next five years to 5.8 percent of the U.S. steel market, a senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday. Takashi Nonouchi, director general of the ministry's Basic Industries Bureau, told reporters that he received a report from his deputy Toshihiko Hotta, now in Washington for bilateral steel talks, that the two countries agreed to classify Japanese steel exports to the U.S. into six categories and seven subcategories.

How to classify U.S.-bound steel exports was a major source of dispute at the protracted negotiations as it would affect the effectiveness of Japan's voluntary steel export controls. The U.S. reportedly demanded 27 subcategories while Japan wanted them to be as few as possible. Hotta also agreed with U.S. Deputy Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer that the two countries will review their agreement twice in the next five years -- the first at the end of this year and the second at the end of the third year -- to look into possible changes in the U.S. steel demand structure, Nonouchi said.

The two nations, however, have not agreed on the starting date of the voluntary export restraint and on a U.S. request for including steel structures, such as bridges, he said. The Japanese side will be able to agree with the U.S. call for setting the starting date at last October 1 if they are flexible in counting Japan's steel exports for the first year as the shipments soared in the last October-December period, the official said.

He also said the two countries will meet in Tokyo after March 11 to finalize the agreement, with MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau officials attending to discuss the remaining issue involving steel structures. "We will explain our accord to Japanese steel industry officials this afternoon," Nonouchi said. "Japan has no other choice and they will understand the outcome," he explained.

Nonouchi said Japan's voluntary control of steel exports to the U.S. would have no problems with U.S. antitrust regulations. Japan and the U.S. will take a counting system similar to the one adopted between the U.S. and the European Community where a neutral research organization is asked to estimate American steel demand and decide Japan's exports he said.

They basically agreed last December for Japan to voluntarily restrain its steel exports to the U.S., and have since continued discussions on classification of subcategories, the starting date and other details. The six steel categories are sheet and strips, plates, structural, bars, pipe and tubes and wire and wire rods. The seven subcategories are cold rolled sheets, coated strips, cold finished bars, structural pipes, line pipes and oil country tubular goods (OCTG) and wire rods. There will be a 5 percent margin among each category and a 7 percent margin for each subcategory so that the amount of Japanese steel exports can be adjusted flexibly, Nonouchi said.

DIETMEN MEET TRADE REPRESENTATIVE BROCK IN U.S.

OW280323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, Feb. 27 KYODO -- Warning against a mounting congressional outcry, U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock Wednesday called on Japan to set a timetable by April 1 for opening its market wider to four classes of U.S. products. The chief U.S. trade negotiator made the appeal when he received a visiting Japanese parliamentary mission led by Tokusaburo Kosaka, former director general of the Economic Planning Agency. The U.S. would like to see the Japanese market opened soon especially to three sectors -- electronics, forest products, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals -- now that the telecommunications market is scheduled to be opened. Both countries agreed earlier this year to come to an agreement before the Bonn summit of industrial democracies due in May.

Sources close to the Japanese delegation quoted Brock as expressing uneasiness over whether the telecommunications equipment field will be opened even after Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) goes private on April 1, saying that there would be no change in substance since Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications approval is still needed for entry into the telecommunications market.

Kosaka reportedly said that such a view was a misunderstanding, and that high ministry officials had assured him that this would not happen. Hideo Den, member of the mission and former leader of the small opposition United Social Democratic Party, reportedly told Brock that even he was irritated by the lack of information on new government ordinances covering the NTT privatization. Den is a member of the upper house committee on telecommunications.

Brock is also said to have told the delegation that he has his own view on Japan's auto export restraints to the U.S., but that it is finally a matter to be decided by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Reagan, however, said late last week that he remains undecided on the issue, indicating he would link his decision to market-opening measures by Japan.

2D-DAY EC TRADE TALKS CONCLUDE; NO AGREEMENT

OW271231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO -- The European Community urged Japan Wednesday to make its import procedures simpler and its distribution system shorter to expand imports of European products. On the second day of a three-day trade meeting, the EC demanded that Japan take additional measures to comply with the standards and certifications of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) for such products as washing machines and television sets. But as on the opening day Tuesday of the first meeting of the Japan-EC Trade Expansion Committee, second day discussions about Japan's import procedures, distribution channels and standards and certifications did not lead to any agreement.

A Japanese negotiator said Wednesday's talks focused on specifics, reflecting the EC's desperate efforts to boost its exports of competitive products to whittle down the trade deficit of as much as 10 billion dollars a year with Japan.

The Japanese delegation, led by Takashi Onda, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, told the EC it is prepared to send a delegation to Western Europe to look into the IEC issue. The EC delegation, headed by Phan Van Phi, the EC external relations director, declined to accept the Japanese offer immediately but agreed to study it, the Japanese negotiator added.

Major requests the EC made Wednesday included expansion of door-to-door container services, simplification of pre-customs procedures, shorter and simpler distribution system and acceptance of foreign data on pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. The Japanese negotiators contended that Japan cannot waive animal and plant inspection and dismissed the EC charges about lengthy distribution channels for neck ties and autos, citing a recent advisory panel report. The Japanese also argued that their country's imports of manufactured goods on a global basis reached 40.6 billion dollars last year from 32.1 billion dollars in 1980, according to a Foreign Ministry source.

Referring to the German automaker BMW's successful sales drive in Japan, the sources said, the Japanese negotiators proposed stepped up efforts by West European firms in Japan, a suggestion Japan has been making to disgruntled American companies.

The EC negotiators countered that Japan's distribution system is so cumbersome and margins for Japanese agents so high that the prices of imported products like furniture and shoes have increased "five to 12 times" by the time they reach customers. The Japanese and EC trade officials will meet again Friday morning to sort out complaints and requests.

PRC ENVOY EXPLAINS NEW OPEN MARKET POLICY

OW271101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO -- China's technological and economic progress will serve to create stronger Japan-China ties in the future, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo Song Zhiguang said Wednesday. Addressing reporters at the Japan National Press Club, Song explained that China's new open policy adopted last year to liberalize the domestic market and attract foreign investment will speed up China's economic development. He added, "Even when China achieves technological independence, trade between Japan and China will continue to grow. Japan's main trading partner now is the United States and it will be possible for our two countries to establish similar relations. "

Song also said that although it will take another two to three years to produce concrete results and five years to judge its success, the new economic policy putting government-controlled factory managers in charge of production and relaxing government market controls has already helped the economy. Song pointed out that investment in China's coastal areas has pushed up per capita income, reaching some 1,000 dollars per person in southern China's Shenzhen Special Zone. Another aspect of the new open policy allows foreign visitors to China to travel freely to 98 different areas without official permission, according to the envoy.

He said that the 1978 Chinese policy giving greater freedom to farmers and regional planners has resulted "in the rise of food production by 100 million tons between 1978 and 1984." "Moreover, since the incomes of farmers have doubled, China cannot meet the demand for commodities like color television. In 1984, one million sets were imported from Japan and plans for 1985 call for increased imports," he said. "Although we didn't think that production in the rural district was very important, the goods produced there are used domestically and exported, benefitting the whole country," Song pointed out.

The envoy said the Chinese Government supports the concept of a future Pacific cooperation basin, binding China, Japan, the United States and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as "advantageous for the peace and stability of the region." However, he added there were complicated problems surrounding the idea of Pacific cooperation and it was necessary to dispel international doubts concerning such a cooperation.

OPPOSITION PARTIES BOYCOTT DIET DEBATE OVER TAX

OW270659 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO -- Major opposition parties Wednesday boycotted Diet debate, calling on the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to comply with their demand for a 1.1 trillion yen tax cut in fiscal 1985. The action by the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and others is expected to stall Diet business for the rest of the week. Government spokesman Takao Fujinami termed difficulties in resuming the stalled Diet session "a lying elephant" hard to stand up quickly. He hinted that Diet debate, suspended since early Wednesday, would not restart soon because the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party is opposed to opposition demands to modify the fiscal 1985 budget.

"Like a big elephant, the Diet debate is easy to fall down (to stop)," Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's spokesman said. "But it's not easy for a big lying elephant to move so easily." "The Nakasone cabinet firmly believes it has mapped out the best budget program it could," Fujinami asserted as he briefly talked to reporters at the premier's official residence during the unscheduled parliamentary recess.

APPREHENDED S. KOREAN BOATS, CREWS RETURNED

SK281013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY was authorised on February 28 to issue a report on sending back the South Korean ships and their crews apprehended by a patrol boat of the Korean People's Army. The report says:

A naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army on February 5, 1985, apprehended the South Korean ships Kwangnam No. 12 and Tongju No. 2 when they illegally intruded into the West Sea waters of our side up to the point 38 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 123 degrees 45 minutes east longitude.

The crewmen of the ships frankly admitted their criminal act in engaging themselves in illegal fishing after deeply infiltrating into the waters of our side and apologised for this and asked the competent organ of the DPRK for its lenient treatment.

Though the South Korean crewmen had illegally intruded into the waters of our side, we decided to leniently pardon them out of war compatriotism and humanitarian stand, not punishing them.

While staying in the northern half of the country, the South Korean crewmen spent joyous and happy days amid warm compatriotic hospitality of our people. They went round Pyongyang and other places and the sick ones among them were given free medical treatment by medical specialists. The old South Korean ships out of order have been well repaired and readjusted by compatriotic measures of our side. The crewmen of Kwangnam No. 12 and Tongju No. 2 are genuinely touched by and grateful for all these sincere compatriotic hospitality and steps.

Out of the noble desire to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest national desire, at an early date through the united efforts of all the compatriots of North and South in the spirit of the July 4 North-South joint statement and warm feelings of kinship, we are sending back the crews of the Kwangnam No. 12 and the Tongju No. 2 to South Korea together with the ships on February 28, 1985, so they may return to their home villages and meet their families.

PAPER VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

SK271414 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2128 GMT 23 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 24 February editorial: "A Significant Festive Event Firmly Consolidating the Revolutionary Power of Workers and Peasants"]

[Text] Today, we are to conduct the elections of deputies to the provincial, city, and county People's Assemblies in our country. Greeting the elections, the entire country is now seething with a surging political atmosphere and high revolutionary zeal.

This year, when we are to greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, our people are unanimously participating in the elections with the burning desire to further consolidate and develop our revolutionary power and socialist system and to effect new upsurges in socialist construction.

Our people's power is a genuine people's power representing the interests of the working masses and serving the working masses. Through their practical experiences, our people have grasped, deep in their hearts, the superiority and value of our people's power.

The current elections are of weighty significance because they are held at a time when the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated, the trust of the entire people in the people's power has been further deepened as never before, and the political and economic foundations of the socialist system have been incomparably cemented. The current elections of deputies to the provincial, city, and county People's Assemblies mark an important occasion in further strengthening our worker-peasant revolutionary power in conformity with the new demands of the developing revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today we are faced with the task of further strengthening the people's power in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and enhancing its functions and role by all means. Our people's power established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has outstandingly carried out its mission and duty as a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Our people's revolutionary power is not only one conforming in the past revolutionary stages, but is also a most superior one conforming to the period of struggle for completing the construction of socialism and communism today.

The resolution of all problems arising in smoothly realizing the independent and creative life of the people by further deepening the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in all sectors of the revolution and construction today depends on how we strengthen and develop our people's power. With the great pride and honor of having such a vastly superior revolutionary power, we should take an active part in the current elections to further consolidate and develop our revolutionary power.

The provincial, city, and county People's Assemblies occupy an important position in the system of organs of power in our country. Only when local sovereign organs are firmly organized and consolidated with the genuine representatives of workers, peasants, and working intellectuals can the political and economic tasks in local districts be excellently and properly carried out in conformity with the will and demands of the people.

Today, the people's power is faced with a heavy duty. Reality demands that the people's power carry out, ahead of schedule, the grand 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction set forth at the sixth party congress by more vigorously accelerating economic and cultural construction, thereby epochally improving the people's standard of living and more properly embodying socialist democracy in all fields of the social life. The current elections have an important meaning in enhancing the functions and role of the people's power in order to carry out precisely this task.

The invincible might of our people's power finds expression in maintaining ties with the masses. When all citizens absolutely support our power, as in the past, and unanimously take part in the elections to firmly deepen and consolidate the revolutionary power, our people's power can more properly carry out its role as a representative of the independent rights of the working masses of people, as a creative organizer, and as a protector responsible for the people's lives.

The current elections are also an important political event to vigorously demonstrate the superiority and driving force of the socialist system of our country and the invincible unity and cohesion of our people rallied around the party.

The socialist system in our country guarantees political freedom and rights for the working people, including workers and peasants. The people in our country have the right to vote and are eligible to take part in the election, regardless of sex, occupation, property, education, and [words indistinct]. Therefore, all working people fairly exercise their right and duties as the masters of sovereignty through the elections for various local assemblies. This shows that the socialist system of our country is a most democratic and superior social system under which the broad strata of people can widely participate in the work of the people's power. Through the current elections, we will again demonstrate such superiority of our socialist system.

Today, our people are enjoying an affluent and civilized life under the socialist system. Our people, who suffered repression and exploitation without having the most basic political freedom and rights in the past, are today leading a happy life amid the care of the state and society without any worry about food, clothing, or housing. This is why our party members and working people are firmly convinced that our socialist system is a truly popular system for the entire people and are filled with the firm determination to defend, consolidate, and develop this system to the end.

The elections will demonstrate such firm determination and will of our people. Thus, the superiority of our socialist system over the corrupt and diseased capitalist society that forces working people to endure lack of rights and enslavement and over the anti-popular ruling system of South Korea, where falsity and deception are rampant, will be demonstrated vigorously.

Today, our people have been firmly rallied around the party with one mind and one will. All people are vigorously struggling to complete the revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party. They are firmly united politically and ideologically. Herein is precisely the foundation of the consolidated socialist system of our country.

The elections will also clearly prove the solidity and vitality of the firm political and ideological unity of our society, which has been firmly united for the common good of the social and economic position of all the working people and for the benefit of their common goals and interests.

The slogan issued by the party Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation and the founding of the party is as follows: Let us strengthen as firm as a rock the revolutionary power of workers and peasants, the gains of our revolution.

Actively participating in the elections of deputies to the local organs of power is the lofty and sacred duty of the citizens. As in the past, in the current elections, too, we should carry out our sacred duty as citizens and firmly deepen our revolutionary power by participating 100 percent in the current elections and voting 100 percent in favor of deputies.

The revolutionary power of our workers and peasants is the most valuable and noble revolutionary gain that has been realized and defended by our people through their arduous struggle. The road traversed by the people's power has been dotted with not only the noble blood of the revolutionary martyrs and patriots who struggled for the fatherland and sovereignty, devoting their lives, but also the devoted struggle of our people.

Deeply loving and firmly defending this revolutionary power is a proud and honorable task of our party members and working people today. We should actively participate in the current elections with high political and ideological zeal, cherishing deep in our hearts the arduous but glorious history of the people's power and the happy life that we are now leading under the people's power.

Deputies to the provincial, city, and country People's Assemblies whom we will elect this time are genuine representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals. The candidates for deputies nominated at the meetings of plants, enterprises, districts, cooperative farms, and military units throughout the country are those who have devotedly worked for the fatherland, the people, and our revolutionary power in the past with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader. They are those who have won people's confidence. They will actively devote themselves to the prosperity of the socialist fatherland in the future. When the local organs of power are firmly organized with these persons, the dignity of our people's power will be further enhanced and its might and popular character will be further strengthened.

The political and ideological atmosphere of our society today is very good and the future of our power is promising. Our people's power will outstandingly carry out its honorable mission and duty as a powerful weapon in the historic work of modeling the entire society after the chuche idea under the leadership of the party. All voters should more firmly deepen and strengthen the revolutionary power of our workers and peasants by unanimously participating in the elections of deputies to the provincial, city, and county People's Assemblies and voting in favor of them.

WHITE PAPER ON DJP'S 'VIOLENT ELECTION RIGGING'

SK261014 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Feb 85

[White paper issued by the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification on 24 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 12 February, the so-called 12th generation election of national assemblymen was held in South Korea. The DJP of South Korea is conducting propaganda that it is the victor who secured the majority of Assembly seats, clamoring about the election being an unprecedentedly fair one. The National Assembly election was a kind of political coup d'etat which the DJP premeditatedly committed to lay a political foundation for traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power.

The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification has issued a white paper to indict to the world the truth of the violent rigging of the 12 February election which the DJP of traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated in South Korea under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

1. An Unprecedentedly Most Violent Election

The 12 February election held by the South Korean puppets could not be a democratic and fair election. This is, above all, because it was conducted under unprecedented suppression with bayonets. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan fabricated a so-called system for election publicity in an effort to prepare in advance for cooking up a landslide victory of DJP candidates. Last December, traitor Chon Tu-hwan appointed Kwon Ik-hyon, retired from the Defense Security Command, as chairman of the DJP Committee for Election Publicity and Yi Han-tong, a former fascist judge, as director of the DJP Headquarters to deal with election affairs. In the wake of this, he set in motion so-called machines for election publicity in the 92 South Korean constituencies and dispatched his underlings there to conduct operations to obtain votes in a full-dressed manner -- 18 December issue of South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO.

Prior to the election, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique plunged the whole of South Korea into a horrendous atmosphere through successive orders of suppression and large-scale war drill rackets.

At the end of last year, the puppet home affairs ministry and the puppet police headquarters issued an 80-day emergency alert order to all policemen. On 19 January, they issued again an emergency vigilance order and, on 26 January, they issued a class A emergency alert order. In February, a few days before the election, they bound the South Korean people to a horrible suppressive network by issuing an special vigilance order.

In addition, on 1 February, the Chon Tu-hwan clique began waging the largest-scale war exercise for northward invasion called "Team Spirit-85" by mobilizing as many as 200,000 troops, including U.S. forces of aggression, and accelerated his playing with the 12 February election, thus threatening the people with tanks, armored cars, and cannons. As a result of this, the whole of South Korea, including Seoul, was turned into a place, where suppression with bayonets prevailed, indeed, a place under martial law.

The 11 February edition of THE WASHINGTON POST, a U.S. paper, commented on this election atmosphere in South Korea and write: The situation in Seoul these days graphically shows terror-stricken scenes of a society dominated by the police. In South Korean society, violence, trickery, and machination were used to hamper the normal and peaceful social activities of opposition figures.

Describing scenes of Seoul before the election, a South Korean paper wrote: Policemen in combat uniforms are markedly seen everywhere in downtown Seoul. They are digging into the bags of passers-by at many posts. A horrible atmosphere prevails, making us wonder if a war has broken out.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan issued fascist repressive orders and set in motion suppressive machines allegedly to create a so-called election atmosphere. Having taken up positions of horrendous suppression throughout South Korea by mobilizing all administrative forces, including intelligence agents, police, and prosecutors, traitor Chon Tu-hwan began the work of so-called inspection of the provinces and cities and threatened that every force which breaks stability with the election as an opportunity will be subjected to punishment in accordance with the law.

Accordingly, on 6 February the minister of justice issued a special talk, branded the patriotic youths, students, and broad strata of masses denouncing the violent and fraudulent election as forces hindering the election, and declared that a grave measure of punishment will be taken -- No 1 radio of South Korea on 6 February 1985.

In the wake of this, a large-scale roundup row was stirred up and a 100-day operation against some 200,000 persons on a blacklist was conducted in South Korea. On 9 February in Seoul alone an order was issued to 24 police stations to round up over 60,000 wanted persons. Countless patriotic students and masses in Seoul, Kwangju, and many other places in South Korea were arrested, imprisoned, and harshly punished on charges of hindering the election.

In particular, the DJP harshly suppressed the election campaign of democratic figures and candidates of the opposition parties, including the newly founded New Korean Democratic Party [NKDP]. By mobilizing the police, the DJP placed under house arrest Kim Tae-chung, a democratic figure who returned to South Korea, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, and some 300 antisystem figures and members of democratic organizations. Furthermore, it attacked the NKDP Headquarters and a printing house where SINMUN CHOSON, the NKDP organ, was being published. Also, the military fascist elements blockaded and searched the houses of opposition candidates and their followers without warrants, detained the deputy chairman of the NKDP Committee for Election Publicity, and took into custody the wife and daughter-in-law of a NKDP vice president who ran for an assembly seat in the Kwanak constituency in Seoul -- 11 February edition of South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

What is worse, on 10 February the DJP unhesitatingly perpetrated a despicable act of political terrorism, kidnapping a NKDP candidate in Pusan in broad daylight and detaining him in a secret basement, mobilizing intelligence agents.

In connection with the DJP's suppression of opposition parties, the NKDP issued a statement denouncing the police for creating a terror-stricken atmosphere by openly taking into custody, shadowing, and threatening NKDP candidates and their election campaigners and for paralyzing the election campaign of opposition parties -- 11 February edition of South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO.

In their statements, the DKP and the KNP also denounced the DJP and the administration for creating a terror-stricken atmosphere, for hindering the election campaign of opposition parties by mobilizing a large number of riot policemen and by deploying plainclothes detectives, and for committing violence against candidates, thus injuring them.

On 12 February, the day when the election was held, Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP surrounded polling stations and vote counting offices, mobilizing over 81,000 armed policemen carrying revolvers, carbines, gas canisters, and two-way radios; prosecutors; intelligence agents; and even special units, and ran amok to rig the victory of DJP candidates.

Thus, the 12th National Assembly election was an election conducted behind bars after covering the whole of South Korea with suppressive networks and creating a horrendous atmosphere and an election held only for the sake of the DJP after depriving patriotic youths, students, and people and opposition candidates and their election campaigners of all kinds of freedom in the election campaign. All facts eloquently confirm that the 12 February election conducted by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP was an unprecedentedly undemocratic and violent one.

2. An Unprecedentedly Fraudulent Election

The 12 February election campaign conducted by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's DJP was a fraudulent election through all kinds of irregularities, such as the abuse of power and money, appeasement, deception, and fabrication.

The DJP hooligans conducted an unprecedentedly fraudulent election to rig the victory of DJP candidates by mobilizing the puppet army, the police, intelligence agents, prosecutors, ministers, mayors, county chiefs, up chiefs, myon chiefs, tong chiefs, han chiefs, and other administration forces and television and mass media and by scattering a large amount of election funds -- South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO on 2 February 1985.

Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP attracted the voters with a delusive commitment called the vision of the 21st century, embellishing and beautifying as so-called achievements their 4-year-long criminal acts of having sold the country to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, of having turned the economy into a colonial economy subordinated to the U.S. and Japanese economies, and of having exercised an unprecedented military and fascist dictatorship over the people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan had Kim Sang-ku, the husband of one of his wife's sisters, run for an assembly seat on the DJP ticket in the Kimchon-Kumung-Sangju constituency, North Kyongsang Province, and committed the dirty act of begging for his election in a large number of polls across South Korea by dispatching the puppet ministers of home affairs, education, construction, and sports, and by making them promise to upgrade Sangju-up to Sangji City and Sangji Junior Agriculture College to Sangji Agriculture University and to construct a modern public stadium in Sangji -- South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO on 10 January 1985.

The DJP candidates ran amok in operations of bribing voters with money, wine, tourism, miscellaneous goods, and other conceivable means and, on the other hand, bribed officials concerned with election affairs, observers, and individual election campaigners. At Sinnae-Dong, Tongdaemun ward, Seoul, DJP election campaigners had the village head and 20 tong chiefs arrange a reception for the electorate in each tong and distribute gifts to them and gave every tong chief a list of voters so that they could analyze the tendency of voters, mark "yes," "no," and "uncertain" on the list, and report the results of their analysis -- South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO on 10 February 1985.

A DJP candidate in a Pusan constituency even visited a village of the poor, in which he had failed to set foot in normal times, and unhesitatingly committed the sordid act of begging for votes by making a low bow -- South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO on 31 January 1985. In the course of the election campaign, the DJP candidates conducted such operations as making low bows, shaking hands with voters, giving foodstuffs to voters, and the like.

The 12 February issue of the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO exposed that even just before the voting, DJP candidates mobilized all election campaigners in asking for votes by giving the electorate envelopes containing money and gifts in the vicinity of voting stations.

These days, the words "7-success-and-5-defeat" in the urban areas and "5-success" in the rural areas are spreading in political circles. These words mean that the candidates of the ruling party can be elected in urban areas when they scatter 700 million won and they will be defeated in the election if they spend only 500 million won -- South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO on 13 December 1984.

The 22 December issue of CHOSON ILBO also wrote: Those who earned as much as tens of billions of won while in public office scatter 1 or 2 billion won during elections. Where did they get such an amount of money and whose money is it? Buying votes with money is an act belittling us just as is the act of ruling the people with politics of oppression. It is believed that we should launch a movement to not vote for such persons after receiving the money.

The irregularities of the DJP gangsters in the 12 February election reached their climax in the course of voting and vote counting. Not content with its arbitrary election campaign, the DJP failed to send notices of voting to university students and young voters, age 20 to 30, who support the NKDP, but let its underlings vote twice by proxy, and stuff bundles of votes.

Notices of voting were not sent to a student of Hongik University and a student of the Teachers' University, members of a Chang family in Songbuk ward, Seoul, and to a student in Kusan-dong, Unpyong ward, Seoul. This phenomena also occurred in Kwangju and Taegu as well as in Seoul -- South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO on 12 February 1985.

The DJP gang did not even hesitate to commit an illegal, lawless, and shameless act of robbery by replacing ballot boxes containing thousands of ballots. Five of the ballot boxes transported to a ballot counting office in Songbuk-ku, Seoul, on the night of 12 February were not only unsealed but had no markings of the names of the tong [residential district] or of the voting district, and the specifications of the boxes did not conform to the regulations.

When the ballot counting observers of the opposition camp found this and protested, saying that they could not participate in the ballot counting, the DJP gang called the police into the ballot counting office.

Then some 30 policemen poured into the ballot counting office, and, amid a warlike atmosphere in which some 500 policemen in uniforms and civilian clothes placed a cordon outside the ballot counting office and in which the opposition party observers were violently and forcibly dragged out of the office, the election of the DJP candidate was fabricated -- South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO 13 February 1985.

The DJP deployed some 43,000 puppet policemen to guard the 12,911 polling stations in 92 regional constituencies across South Korea, some 28,000 policemen to guard the 232 ballot counting offices, and some 10,000 policemen to transport the ballot boxes, backing with guns and bayonets the fabrication of elections of its candidates and of the failure of the elections of the opposition party candidates -- South Korean MUNHWA broadcast 11 February 1985. All irregularities which the DJP committed in the recent elections fully demonstrate the lawlessness, brutality, viciousness, shamelessness, and meanness of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is desperately seeking his long-term power.

3. The Elections That Ended in a Crushing Defeat of the DJP

In South Korea, there have been 12 National Assembly elections for these 40 years of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, beginning with the 10 May treacherous unilateral elections. Yet there has never been an election like the 12 February National Assembly elections in which such extensive violence and irregularities were committed and in which the ruling party suffered such a crushing defeat.

Despite the fact that the DJP mobilized all the power of the government and money, with the backing of the U.S. imperialist masters, and monopolized the ballots of millions of the puppet army, Homeland Reserve Forces, and police, it won only 35.25 percent of the total ballots. The DJP could barely become the first party by winning 87 of the 184 seats elected at the 92 regional constituencies. The DJP lost three more seats than in the 25 March 1981 elections. The DJP got 61 seats effortlessly thanks to the election method of proportionate representation in which the first party automatically gets two-thirds of the 92 seats, and a third of the total National Assembly seats, thus allowing it to have the so-called majority in-assembly seats -- 148 seats which are 53.6 percent of the total 276 National Assembly seats.

In spite of this, the DJP failed to realize its sinister aim of laying a stable foundation in the National Assembly for traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power by winning an overwhelming majority of the assembly seats. In order for traitor Chon Tu-hwan to regain power, the DJP should have won 184 seats in the National Assembly elections so as to revise for the worse the 7-year single term provisions stipulated in Article 45 of the current South Korean Constitution. However, the DJP won only 148 seats in the elections, far from the 184 seats, two-thirds of the total National Assembly seats necessary for making a proposal for revision of the Constitution, making it impossible even for the quasi-government party, which can secretly collaborate with it, to fabricate votes.

Thus, The DJP became the first ruling party that has suffered a crushing defeat in South Korea since the national liberation on 15 August 1945, losing the political foundation in the National Assembly that can back traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power. This must be a sign predicting the ruin of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime.

On the contrary, the democratic forces of South Korea won a big victory. The opposition and independent candidates, including those of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], which leaped to the position of the first opposition party as soon as it was founded on 18 January, the Democratic Korea Party, and the Korea National Party, won a majority of 60 percent of the total ballots cast, winning 97 Assembly seats, 10 seats more than the DJP.

In this connection, YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan, in an article dated 13 February 1985, reported: The result of the general elections can be described as a great victory of the democratic forces. In particular, the fact that the NKDP won so many seats in the 1 month since its founding eloquently shows the great yearning of the people for democratization.

The West German paper SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, in an article dated 14 February 1985, commenting on the result of the South Korean elections, said that the real victor in the elections was the opposition party.

The opposition democratic forces, including the NKDP, won a great success in the elections because they actively joined the antidictatorial and anti-DJP struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students. In particular, the NKDP distinguished itself in the elections because it acted, above all, in concert with the struggle of the people of all walks of life, demanding restoration of democracy and peaceful transfer of power, put forward as its platform edging away from military fascist dictatorship and toward civilian-controlled politics, with a 4-year presidential term, and called for pushing ahead with North-South dialogue and the peaceful reunification. The NKDP's antidictatorial and anti-DJP slogans and its assertions for peaceful reunification commanded considerable support and response among the South Korean youths and students and people of all walks of life.

The result of the elections clearly showed that the South Korean people consistently reject the colonial subjugation by foreign forces and the military fascist rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP, and that they consistently aspire for the democratization of the South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The fact that an anti-DJP struggle was vigorously waged in the grim situation in which fascist suppression was unprecedentedly intensified, and that more ballots were cast against it than for it under the circumstances in which the power of government, public authorities, and money was rampant, means that the antifascist and antigovernment democratic forces are rapidly growing and that the end of the Chon Tu-hwan reign is at hand.

A Voice of America broadcast dated 12 February 1985 commented: It is anticipated that a typhoon will visit South Korean politics, depending upon the result of the elections, because of the campaign pledge for a direct presidential election system raised by the opposition parties, which was the focus of the South Korean people's attention. We are also deeply concerned about how the political zeal of the South Korean people that was shown in the elections, and the surveillance of and interest concerning election rigging shown by the young men, consisting mostly of college students, will develop into reality when the new semester begins in March.

The Youth Federation for Democratization movement of South Korea, in a statement given to a reporter, noted that the result of the general elections was a judgment of the masses rejecting the military dictatorial regime and that the Chon Tu-hwan regime, therefore, should humbly accept the masses' judgement and step down. -- AP, 21 February 1985

The Chon Tu-Hwan ring, rejected by the South Korean people, has no excuse or pretext to remain in power. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should not foolishly resort to machinations to remain long in power but step down without delay from the treacherous power. The anti-foreign forces and antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean people will certainly be victorious.

[Signed] The Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North

[Dated] 25 February 1985, Pyongyang

CPRF INFORMATION DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION

SK271444 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The Secretariat of the CPRF issued the following information in connection with the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's racket of suppression kicked off to prolong its power under the so-called measure to deal with those who violated the election law:

CPRF Secretariat Information No 300

Under the pretext of punishing those who violated the election law, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has now kicked off another suppression racket to prolong its power.

According to news reports by a South Korean paper, during the election period the puppet clique prosecuted some 1,000 violators of the so-called election law by mobilizing suppressive forces, including the police and prosecutor's offices. Charging that they have insulted the person in highest authority or that they have denounced the system, the fascist clique threatened that it would severely deal with them by law.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now suppressing not only the opposition parties and political opponents but also all the people who are opposed to its dictatorial rule and who demand democracy, by indiscriminately charging them with violation of the election law. During the election period, the Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested some 200 students from universities in Seoul alone and imprisoned them, punishing them by the criminal code.

This is a sordid act of political retaliation by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which was judged by the popular masses and sustained a disgraceful setback in the recent elections, and part of the fascist offensive for stifling the patriotic democratic forces aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification.

From the beginning, the masses from all walks of life and the democratic forces out of power in South Korea have refused to recognize the present election law, the most evil among the evil laws for the long-term office of the dictator, and demanded that it be totally revised into a truly democratic election law.

As for the act of insulting the person in the highest authority and of denouncing the system, those who have been charged with so-called crimes are none other than people who have not recognized as the person in the highest authority the current South Korean dictator, who usurped power with bayonets after submerging Kwangju in a sea of blood shed by his fellow countrymen, and who have consistently refused to recognize the current fascist military dictatorial system which has emerged like a poisonous toadstool on the dead bodies of the fellow countrymen.

What the South Korean people of all walks of life unanimously hope for is a new world governed by independence free of outside forces and traitors, a new democratic world free of the fascist rule and dictator, a reunified fatherland free of the territorial and national division.

For this very reason, they have fought and are fighting so tenaciously to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, and even, during the puppet National Assembly elections, vigorously rose up before traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was seeking long-term office, and the DJP, his private party, and eventually dealt them a severe blow.

Terrified by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now kicking off a whirlwind of suppression, babbling about violators of the election law. As for the genuine election criminals, they are hooligans of the DJP who committed, in an undisguised way, unheard-of violent acts and irregularities in the recent elections. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which leaves no stone unturned in quest of personal pleasure and happiness, and to prop up power, will have to be judged sternly and overthrown by the people.

[Dated] 26 February 1985, Pyongyang

NKDP PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN SEOUL

SK280342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA) -- Yi Min-u, president of the opposition "New Korea Democratic Party" [NKDP] of South Korea, called a press conference Wednesday and demanded that the fascist clique immediately release the arrested students and workers and all political prisoners and put an immediate end to house arrest and political suppressions imposed on Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, according to an AP report from Seoul.

He demanded that the fascist clique present a timetable for democratisation, saying: "I must point out once again that the violence and immorality of the present 'regime' are responsible for the critical situation facing us in various social areas."

Turning to the recent puppet parliamentary elections, he said "the Agency for National Security Planning", the puppet ministries of justice, home affairs, culture and information as well as those responsible for national defence had been used "as the ruling party's election campaign apparatus." They should be held responsible for such actions, he stressed.

He called for a halt to obstruction, interference and physical threats against the press and strongly urged the abolishment of the fascist "basic press law." He also criticised the recent cabinet appointments, saying they showed the "government" was ignoring the people's desire for democratisation.

PAPER DECRIES LIVSEY REMARKS ON 'INVASION OF SOUTH'

SK271325 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 26 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 February commentary: "Aggressors' Hackneyed Counterpropaganda"]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been loudly raving about the non-existent threat of southward invasion. In a speech to a breakfast meeting at a hotel in Seoul on 25 February, Livsey, commander of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command, made a preposterous remark that we are continuing acts of aggression while digging tunnels. Stressing the so-called importance of security, he babbled that the "Team Spirit" exercise is not designed for attack but for promoting defensive capability.

On that day, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan also made absurd remarks at a meeting of the so-called Advisory Council for State Affairs. He repeated his master's remarks on the theory of the southward invasion threat, saying that the North has completed preparations for southward invasion and so forth.

It is clear that the theory of southward invasion threat which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges loudly talk about whenever they find an opportunity is a lie and a trick to conceal their aggressive nature by reversing black and white to deceive and ridicule public opinion.

The U.S. imperialists are babbling that we are going to invade the South through tunnels. However, there is no need to explain that the tunnels are of no use for modern warfare in which various heavy equipment and mobilization are mobilized. The remarks on tunnels and so forth made by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are a fabrication aimed at finding an excuse for kicking off anticommunist and anti-Republic rackets on the pretext of the threat of southward invasion.

The threat of southward invasion from the North has never materialized, nor does it exist at present. We have made clear many times that we have no intention to invade the South. We do not want war between the North and the South but want to solve the problem of the nation's reunification in a peaceful way, and not by exercising armed force.

It is not we who are maneuvering for aggression, but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists strengthened the puppet army and its equipment and reinforced the U.S. forces in South Korea, while raving about the non-existent threat of southward invasion and dragged in neutron bombs and special nuclear bombs called "nuclear backpacks" that are notorious weapons of mass destruction.

Even recently, the U.S. imperialists allotted \$228 million to South Korea as foreign military sales for FY1986, and decided to store new munitions worth nearly \$400 million in South Korea this year. There is no other place in the world like South Korea, where such enormous armed forces and nuclear weapons, ammunition, and operational material are assembled.

The U.S. imperialists have completed the operational deployment of such gigantic armed forces and equipment assembled in and around South Korea so that they can mobilize them in military operations whenever they want. They even worked out a short-term operational plan designed to attack the northern half of the republic. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a preliminary war and nuclear test war aimed at putting this plan into practice.

They are accelerating arms buildup and war preparations, ignoring our proposal for tripartite talks and destroying the atmosphere for dialogue. Thus, they are reeking powder by firing guns and rifles in the air, on the ground, and on the sea. This is indeed an aggressive act of pursuing war, not peace, and the source of the strained situation on the Korean peninsula.

Rather than holding his tongue about the threat of invasion which he is creating in Korea, Livsey instead slandered us. This is a brigandish act similar to one of a thief calling "Stop thief!" The U.S. imperialists are attempting to divert elsewhere the people's attention directed to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise by raving about the preposterous theory of southward invasion threat and to legalize their occupation of South Korea and troop reinforcement maneuvers. However, this is a useless act.

The U.S. imperialists can neither deceive the world's people by the racket on the threat of southward invasion, whose true nature was fully exposed, nor conceal their policy for aggression and war. Our people have heightened their vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers. The United States should stop maneuvering to start a new war in Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea.

PAPER CONDEMNS JAPANESE MILITARY MOVEMENT

SK280133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0952 GMT 26 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 26 February commentary: "Moves That Cannot Be Overlooked"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, timed to coincide with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, various units of the Japanese Self-Defense Force are reported to have been ordered into an alert posture.

Aircraft of the Air Self-Defense Force deployed in the western region of Japan are fully ready to scramble in an emergency and the Ground Self-Defense Force and Naval Self-Defense Force are hurrying to stage a military exercise in areas close to our country. This shows that the Japanese Self-Defense Force is becoming more enthusiastic about the war exercise aimed at invading Korea, taking advantage of the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise.

The "Team Spirit-85" war exercise is a frenzied military farce staged jointly by U.S. mobile task forces deployed in the continental United States, the Pacific region and Japan, U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, and the puppet South Korean army. This war exercise is a preliminary war and nuclear test war against our Republic.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN of Japan called the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise a military exercise for perfecting the new offensive and strategic elements against the DPRK through a real war. It is quite significant that the Japanese Defense Agency pokes its nose into the inspection of the combat readiness being reorganized with the intent to invade our country.

The course that the Japan Defense Agency has followed makes us express such a concern. Commanding officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces have participated in every "Team Spirit" war exercise on the pretext of observing it. Last year the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force staged a joint military exercise with the U.S. Air Force in the waters off Shikoku, a location in the western region of Japan, by mobilizing a large number of aircraft. It was an unprecedentedly large affair. By doing so, the Japanese Self-Defense Force has demonstrated that it plays the roles of taking charge of the rear of the "Team Spirit" war exercise, staying in step with it.

It is no longer a secret that the Japanese militarists have been pushing positively through the plan to have the troops of the Self-Defense Force participate in a war in Korea in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy to dominate the world. The Japanese Self-Defense Force has openly been staging landing operation exercises since 1981 in areas close to our country. They had abstained from launching such exercises until recently.

In 1982 the Japanese Self-Defense staged even a triphibious joint military exercise, the first of such since World War II. This proves that the Japanese Self-Defense Force is perfecting in various forms the preparations for military operation in order to take part in wars of invading foreign countries.

The errand boys of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency and students studying at the Defense College who sneak into South Korea are reportedly examining areas around the Military Demarcation Line reviewing with the South Korean puppets the situation of South Korea and of the region around it, and discussing ways to jointly deal with it.

Through such visits and contacts, the Japanese militarists have already connected the communications equipment to discuss operational plans and the antiair raid warning system installed at their central commanding office to the combined command in South Korea. The central commanding office in Japan has been established at the request of the U.S. imperialists who plan to thrust the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a new Korean war.

It is very dangerous for the Japanese militarists, who have completed the operational plans to invade our country through the U.S.-Japan joint military exercises and who have done everything necessary to play the role of proxies for the U.S. imperialists in a war at any time by perfecting the commanding system for tripartite military operations through the U.S.-Japan-South Korea war exercises, to join in the war exercise staged against us. This cannot be overlooked.

If they have no intention to reinvade our country, why are they massing a large number of Self-Defense Force in the areas close to our country and making such a fuss, which is timed to coincide with the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise that the vast world community and people condemn and denounce as clearly a military exercise aimed at the DPRK?

It is a shameful and preposterous sophistry that the Japanese militarists babble about the defensive nature of the Japanese Self-Defense Force and about security. No matter what trick they may employ, the Japanese militarists will never be able to conceal their dark ambition to invade Asian nations, including our country, once again. The Asian people are keenly watching the reckless maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries to reinvade their countries.

KOREANS IN JAPAN DEMAND REGISTRATION LAW REVISION

SK271012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 25 (KNS-KCNA) -- Korean students in Japan are more vigorously carrying on activities in demand of a fundamental revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law" as the date for the renewal of the "foreigners registration" set by Japanese authorities is approaching.

Representatives of middle class students of the Saitama Korean Primary and Middle School and high class students of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School visited Yawara Hada, governor of Saitama Prefecture, on February 20 and delivered him a paper carrying signatures of Korean students in Japan in demand of a fundamental revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law", and urged him to work to have this law treating Korean residents in Japan as criminals revised. The governor expressed his intention to strive for the revision of this law, saying that he cannot approve of the fingerprint registration system and the system obligating Korean residents in Japan to carry their "foreigners registration cards" at all times.

On February 18, representatives of Korean school students in Nagano Prefecture made a similar request to Koryo Yoshimura, governor of the prefecture. Expressing sympathy with the demand of Korean students in Japan, the governor said he would raise the problem of revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law" to the Japanese Government. That day televisions and papers in Nagano Prefecture reported about the petition of Korean students in Japan. On February 20, representatives of the students of the Osaka Korean High School and students who are studying at Japanese high schools in Osaka submitted their requests and papers carrying their signatures to the deputy governor of Osaka.

KANG SONG-SAN GREETES MINISTER OF SAHARAN REPUBLIC

SK272341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mahfoud Ali Babar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, on the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

Expressing the belief that the people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic would win victory without fail in the struggle for the complete liberation and independence of the country under the leadership of the Polisario Front, the message sincerely wished the chairman great success in his responsible work.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam also sent a message of greetings to Hakim Brahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

KANG SONG-SAN GREETES NEW PDRY OFFICIALS

SK272345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2327 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas upon his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. The message wished him new success in his responsible work for building a new prosperous Democratic Yemen. Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam also sent a message of greetings to 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali upon the latter's reappointment as foreign minister of Democratic Yemen.

CONSTRUCTION OF FRENCH HOTEL IN PYONGYANG BEGINS

SK271600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA) -- A modern international hotel has been put under construction on the Yanggak islet in Pyongyang according to a contract signed between the Korean first equipment import and export corporation and the Campenon Bernard Construction Society of France. Yanggak islet is situated in the middle of the Taedong river noted for its scenic beauty. The 46-storied tower-style hotel with a total floor space of more than 87,000 square metres will be furnished with ultra-modern facilities and furnishings. The ground-breaking ceremony of the hotel took place on February 26.

Taking part in it were Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other officials concerned and constructors in the city. Also present there were the members of the French construction working delegation headed by Gilbert Simonet, president of the directorate of the Campenon Bernard Construction Society of France.

The ground-breaking ceremony was addressed by Yun Pyong-kwon, director on the Pyongyang Municipal General Bureau of Construction, and Gilbert Simonet. The Korean first equipment import and export corporation hosted a reception at the Oknyu restaurant in the evening to honor the ground-breaking ceremony of the Yanggakdo International Hotel.

NORTH RELEASES TWO FISHING BOATS, CREWS

SK281244 Seoul YONHAP in English 1234 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 28 (YONHAP) -- North Korea released two South Korean fishing vessels and their crews Thursday, the NAEWOE PRESS, an official watcher of North Korean Affairs, reported. Quoting a report from the North Korean CHUNGANG news agency, the NAEWOE PRESS said the Kwangman-Ho No. 12 and the Tongju-ho No. 2 left the North Korean port city of Nampo Thursday afternoon and headed toward Inchon, the "gateway to Seoul."

The two fishing boats, which carried a total of 20 fishermen, were seized by the North on Feb. 5. The vessels had been engaged in peaceful fishing operations on the high seas when they were forcibly taken by a North Korean patrol boat.

DISSIDENTS PLEDGE UNITY TO ACHIEVE DEMOCRACY

HK280638 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb 28 (AFP) -- South Korea's two top political dissidents today declared they would devote themselves to achieving democratization of the country by working together. The two purged opposition politicians, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who have not been able to meet since Mr. Kim Tae-chung returned recently, said in a joint written statement that they would firmly reject any maneuvers to "split and divide us" politically.

They recalled that they had worked together, despite being long-time political rivals within the opposition camp, to "bring an end to the 18-year-old regime" of President Pak Chung-Hui. Mr. Pak was assassinated in October 1979 amid political turmoil resulting from an oppressive rule against the opposition.

The two Mr. Kim's had been banned from politics by current President Chon Tu-hwan since his rise to power in 1980. Police have refused to allow the two to see each other. Kim Tae-chung has been under house arrest since his return home three weeks ago from two years of self exile in the United States, and a similar house arrest on Kim Yong-sam was lifted recently.

Their statement followed local press reports mentioning possible intraparty strife within the new hard-line opposition political party formed by political followers of the Kim's.

The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) jolted the ruling Democratic Justice Party during the February 12 parliamentary elections by winning a surprise 67 seats to DJP's 148 to emerge as the leading opposition force. The two "moderate" opposition parties, often accused of having collaborated with the ruling party in the past, won 55 seats together.

The statement also called on President Chon's government to "correctly judge the people's desire" expressed through the latest polls, and to "reflect" it in its policies. The two opposition leaders called for the restoration of press freedom in the country and an immediate release of all dissident students from jail. They demanded that the present electoral system be changed to a democratic one, apparently referring to the opposition call for a direct presidential election system.

President Chon was elected by an indirect electoral college, criticized as being a rubber stamp.

YI MIN-U PRESENTS DEMANDS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

SK280138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], yesterday called for lifting the political ban on 14 former public figures before the inauguration of the 12th National Assembly in mid-April.

In a news conference at NKDP Headquarters, Yi said that after key officials of his party are appointed early next month, "they can meet with their counterparts of the ruling party for preliminary talks on procedural matters and agenda items for the proposed meeting of the leaders of the parties."

The NKDP emerged as the main opposition force in the Feb 12 parliamentary election.

During his news conference, Yi outlined five demands that he said should be met before the opening of the newly-elected Assembly in April. He described the demands as the "minimum requests" for a normal opening of the new Assembly. But he said in answer to a question that this does not mean that his party will boycott the Assembly unless those demands are met.

The demands include:

- Immediate lifting of the political ban on Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and 12 others, and an immediate end to the house arrest and political suppression imposed on both Kims.
- Release of 78 persons Yi said are currently imprisoned for political reasons, along with students and workers arrested in antigovernment demonstrations, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Samil (March 1) Independence Movement of 1919.
- An immediate halt to obstruction, interference and physical threats against the press and abolishment or revision of the Basic Press Law.
- An immediate cessation of government operations aimed at alienating certain people, including the opposition parties.

Yi charged that the election was not conducted in a fair and clean manner. "Government agencies were used for the ruling party's election campaign apparatus," he asserted. Relevant ministers should be held responsible for the illegal and unlawful electioneering, he said.

Yi reiterated his party's call for holding a meeting between the president and the two leading dissident politicians, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. "The president should hold talks immediately with the two Kims to discuss democratization," he urged.

He said the president should offer the people a blueprint on the timetable for the nation's transition to full democracy "to prevent misfortune and a vicious cycle of dictatorship." At the same time, he said, the government and its party should hold a candid dialogue with students, workers and other democratic forces in order to deal with the "difficult situation" facing the nation.

More on NKDP Demands

SK271042 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Feb 85 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] The press conference by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], held on 27 February with the participation of the party's presidium and some 20 members who were elected to the National Assembly in the recent election, showed a hardline atmosphere when Yi announced a 5-point demand termed "Basic Requirements Aimed at Bringing the Political Situation to Its Normal Practice During the 12th-Term National Assembly," in which the NKDP accused the government of having practiced illegal campaign activities and demanded that the government give an explanation concerning the allegation that it had misappropriated public funds.

Although some members, including Pak Chan-chong (Chung-ku and Tong-ku District, Pusan), wanted to make the 5-point demand a prerequisite for taking part in the National Assembly activities, President Yi refused to make it a prerequisite, saying that "politicians should sometimes have something in reserve even though they are supposed to fight for the best."

Many members called for strong measures to deal with illegal campaign activities at the press conference. President Yi distributed carbon copies of documents filed by Choe Hyong-u, who ran for the National Assembly in the Ulsan-Kyongju District, South Kyongyang Province, which contained a copy of secret instructions ordering illegal campaign activities and a confession by a perpetrator of these instructions. President Yi said: This is the first such evidence we have come across, and it is very significant.

On 26 February, the NKDP formed a delegation to send to the new prime minister to demand that the ban imposed on some politicians, including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, be lifted, and other political types of suppression against off-stage politicians be abandoned. However, the plan did not materialize because of the new prime minister's tight schedule.

DJP To Study Demands

SK280145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday it will weigh the demands put forth by New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u. In a brief statement, the ruling party said it regards Yi's remarks as an acceptance of DJP Chairman No Tae'u's proposal for high-level interparty talks. The statement, by party spokesman Sim Myong-po, said the government party is ready to discuss and settle "all problems through dialogue." The new ruling party chairman proposed Monday that leaders of ruling and opposition camps meet before the 12th National Assembly convenes in mid-April to discuss pending national issues.

NO UNLIKELY TO MEET WITH NKDP LEADERS

SK280122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sing-yong is unlikely to meet with senior officers of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) this week. No's secretaries said yesterday the prime minister is tightly scheduled this week and that they will try to arrange for the meeting next week.

In line with NKDP's Executive Council's decision Tuesday, five party senior officers offered to meet with the prime minister to discuss the lifting of the political ban on 14 former politicians. In his inaugural speech early last week, No said he will have dialogue with various walks of life including student activists and dissident politicians.

NO TO REMAIN HEAD OF KASA, KOC 'FOR TIME BEING'

SK270913 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Party will continue to serve concurrently as the head of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA) and the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) for the time being. It had been a matter of keen interest whether No who recently assumed the government party's No 2. post, would resign for his KASA and KOC posts during general meetings of the two sports organizations Wednesday. Earlier this week, No, who also heads the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said that he will retain his SLOOC presidency. No has directed the KASA and the KOC since October and has three-year-and-eight-month terms remaining in both organizations. Sources at the KASA and the KOC predicted that No will resign by April at the latest.

Meanwhile, delegates to the KASA general meeting passed the association's 1985 budget, scaled at 19.9 billion won (23.7 million U.S. dollars). The KASA delegates also finalized this year's major business programs, including plans for the establishment of a sports promotion council and the renovation of the KASA's organization. During the general meetings, No was entrusted with the power to select key officials for the KASA and the KOC, including the vice presidents, whose terms of office have expired.

DJP PLANS TO IMPROVE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SK270125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to decentralize its operations and beef up regional organizations as part of the effort to effectively canvass public sentiments about state affairs. The plan was reported by Deputy Secretary General Yi Sang-chae yesterday to the party's first Central Executive Council meeting held since No Tae-u assumed the post of chairman Saturday.

According to party spokesman Sim Myong-po, the plan calls for expanding functions of the party's provincial and district chapters to increase their efforts to garner public opinions throughout the year. Rep. Sim said that the DJP worked out the plan because of its failure to examine public sentiments about the government and itself prior to the Feb. 12 parliamentary elections. The party suffered setbacks in major cities, although it managed to retain a majority of seats in the 276-member National Assembly.

At present, the nation lacks effective tools for surveying public opinions. The spokesman said that many members of the Central Executive Council, the party's top decision-making body, argued in favor of decentralizing the party machinery. He acknowledged that the plan needs further debate.

The council meeting was presided over by No.

Speaking at the closed-door marathon meeting, new policymaker Chang Song-man, meanwhile, disclosed that his party will develop more policy alternatives aimed at improving the living standards of low-income families. Rep. Chang said the DJP will come up with more policy alternatives to boost the lot of the urban poor and those in the low-income bracket. He, however, did not give details. Chang said his party will strengthen its policy and publicity activities.

Rep. Nam Chae-hui urged that ruling party work out alternative policies appealing to workers, according to spokesman Sim. Nam was quoted to have said: "It is urgent for our party to make alliances with working people." He heads the party's Seoul District chapter.

In view of the party's recent election performance in large cities, Yi Yong-il said it is urgent for this party to polish its public image. Rep. Yi is chief secretary to the party president.

On economic affairs, Rep. Chong Chong-tack urged that the government place top priority on boosting the farm economy, said the spokesman. Chong once served as minister of agriculture and fisheries.

Rep. Yi Yong-ho urged that ways be sought to ease farmers' complaints about the government's agriculture policy and broaden job opportunities. Other lawmakers called for increased farm investment and stabilized farm prices.

Rep. Kwak Chong-chol, meanwhile, said that measures should be taken to revive the economy in Pusan, pointing out that the nation's second largest city is suffering from economic and financial difficulties. In the recent legislative election, the ruling party made a poor showing in Pusan, with only half of its six candidates winning parliamentary seats.

SNU TO ALLOW STUDENTS TO DRAFT OWN REGULATIONS

SK260116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University [SNU] will allow students to formulate their own regulations for the student council, to be revived in the spring semester, sources at the school said yesterday. The sources said the university has decided to do so to help prevent unnecessary conflicts with students and to promote autonomous student activities. The self-governing student council, to be revived at SNU and most other institutions of higher learning, will replace the 10-year-old controversial Student Defense Corps.

The sources said, however, that the council regulations shall not include clauses contradictory to school regulations banning political activities of students. They noted that council regulations are subordinate to school regulations.

Professors will also advise students not to reflect "educationally undesirable demands," in the council regulations. Those demands considered by the school authorities to be undesirable include the right to summon professors to the student council, the right to participate in the school's administration and the right to collect council fees on its own. A school official said the university originally planned to have professors draft the council regulations but cancelled the plan.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA TALKS

OW220030 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Feb, (MONTSAME) -- In connection with the coming Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms in Geneva, a MONTSAME correspondent interviewed Mangalyn Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Comrade Minister, experts note that during the meeting of the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Geneva, the first positive step was taken to improve Soviet-U.S. relations, in search of mutually acceptable solutions to nuclear and space arms.

Answer: Yes, indeed, 1985 began with an event that gave the world public some hope. An agreement was reached between the USSR and the United States to begin talks on the question of nuclear and space arms in their entirety. This is an important matter. As has been reported, the first round of talks on this question of vital importance will begin on 12 March this year. The peoples of the world place hope in these talks. It should be noted that such an agreement has become possible as a result of persistent efforts and realistic initiatives by the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear war and the militarization of outer space. The militarization of outer space would increase the risk of such a war enormously.

It is necessary to particularly stress that the question of space and nuclear arms would be discussed and resolved precisely in an interrelated way. This is a logical and completely realistic approach. In essence, as I see it, space arms are essentially various types of nuclear arms, adapted for use, both in, and from, space in relation to earth. The need for comprehensive discussion of nuclear and space arms has been convincingly shown by the Soviet side, particularly, in recent discussions and interviews with Comrade K.I. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The first step has been taken in Geneva. Complex and difficult talks lie ahead. People expect positive results. They are within their rights to demand that the outcome be positive. In connection with this, I would like to stress the significance of the Delhi Declaration of the heads of state and government of six countries, representing four continents. This declaration precisely appeals to peoples, parliaments, and governments to do everything possible to stop the nuclear arms race, to shift to nuclear disarmament, and thereby avert the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet position is clear to everyone. It meets their innermost aspirations and vital interests. A positive outcome of the coming talks would, in turn, promote an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, in so far as they have a decisive significance in the cause of generally improving the international climate. They are in essence, the pivot of East-West relations, of the two world systems.

Question: Mankind, including the Mongolian people, awaits the beginning of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva with hope. Of course, it is premature to talk about their outcome. However, it would be interesting to hear your point of view on what is the key to a positive outcome in the coming dialogue?

Answer: As I have already noted, the Soviet-U.S. talks on these vital problems will not be easy. As I see it, the (crux) of the matter rests on one vital question: Is the United States ready to acknowledge the existing, approximate military-strategic parity between East and West? Is it capable of realizing the need to preserve this parity as the arms level continually drops? Only in this way, is it possible to achieve the goal

Announced in Geneva of preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability. This requires the United States to conduct the coming talks on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. If the United States shows such a realistic and responsible approach, then we can expect positive results in the coming talks. It is precisely in this sense that it is possible to say "that the world today is at a crossroads of historic significance."

Question: As you know, at the Stockholm conference (on confidence-building measures) the Soviet Union delivered a new proposal on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between countries. The MPR has made a proposal on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of military force in relations between the Asian and Pacific states. How do you assess the new Soviet initiative, and what, in your opinion, is the interrelationship between the named proposals of the two fraternal countries and their international significance?

Answer: Regarding our evaluation of the new Soviet action at the Stockholm conference, the MPR government fully supports it as a timely step. In connection with this, you mentioned our proposal on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of military force in relations between the Asian and Pacific countries. In fact, a very close tie exists between them. I would even say that they are, in essence, the same. The Soviet proposal concerns a region where the international situation is aggravated in the extreme. Our proposal concerns a region where the situation likewise becomes more aggravated with each passing day, where following Western Europe, the U.S. and its allies are already starting to create the second nuclear missile first-strike front against the Soviet Union and other countries.

First of all, I have in mind the northeastern part of Asia and northwestern region of the Pacific Ocean. A number of other regions have already been turned into staging areas for first-strike nuclear arms. An intense militarization of Japan is under way, in addition to which, military and political cooperation on military and strategic questions between Japan and the United States is expanding every day, for instance, on questions of preparation for war on earth and in space.

A dangerous process of fusion of Japanese militarism with U.S. militarists and NATO is taking place. This is why our proposal on working out, and concluding, the convention acquires more and more political topicality every day. In connection with this, I would like to mention our new initiative. I am referring to the declaration on the peoples' right to peace, which was accepted by an overwhelming majority of members at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. This proposal is also directly related to our previous initiative, because rejection of the use of force signifies respect for the sovereignty of the peoples, their right to live in peace, and the right of the states to security. It is precisely the peoples' right to peace that forms the basis of the right of states to security. We proceed from this premise. I would like to add that the Delhi declaration of six states proceeds precisely from one of the basic principles of the U.N. declaration in that each government, each state, is obliged to do everything possible to protect, and realize, the right of its people to peace and creativity.

KPRAF FORCES ATTACK PHNOM MALAI, SODA POSITIONS

BK270554 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Though they enjoyed the moral and material support of the Thai reactionaries, the bandits of all stripes could not escape one shameful defeat after another. In fact, lately the Thai reactionaries have supplied a considerable quantity of war materiel to the Pol Pot bandits and Son Sann traitors to help strengthen and protect their positions at Phnom Malai and Soda and the positions of the 320th and 474th Divisions. However, our Revolutionary Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer comrades-in-arms, surrounded and attacked these enemy positions, winning brilliant victories. Following a brief battle, some 50 enemy soldiers were put out of action and 45 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel were seized by our comrades-in-arms. The survivors were forced to flee in shame across the border to Thailand.

KAMPUCHEA DENOUNCES ASEAN'S CAMBODIA POLICY

BK230811 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Feb 85

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "One Cannot Turn a Blind Eye to Realities" -- date not given]

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers recently issued a statement following their 2-day special meeting in Bangkok. In this statement, the ASEAN foreign ministers did not make any concrete proposals for contributing to (?current) stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. On the contrary, they turned a blind eye to realities in the region and intentionally showed their desire to further serve China's perfidious maneuvers. The ASEAN countries have further followed the path which runs totally counter to the interests of the Southeast Asian nations.

Current tension in this region and the world is caused by the adventurous and warlike policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonistic expansionists, and other reactionary forces aimed at serving their respective interests. In Southeast Asia, following their bitter defeats in Indochina, particularly in Vietnam, the Chinese hegemonistic expansionists have openly colluded with the U.S. imperialists in pursuing their expansionist design in Indochina and Southeast Asia, using the reactionary leaders of a number of ASEAN countries, particularly the Thai ultrarightists, as direct executors to oppose the three Indochinese countries, cause confrontation between the group of Indichinese countries and that of ASEAN, destabilize the situation in Southeast Asia, and worsen the situation in this region. During the past 6 years, they have perseveringly striven to assist the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the Sihanouk-Son Sann reactionary groups materially and morally so as to enable these groups to sabotage the Cambodian people's rebirth, thus paving the way for the Pol Pot clique to return to power.

While the call for the eradication of the Pol Pot clique and its accomplices has become a most urgent demand of people throughout the world, including the people in several ASEAN countries, in order to blaze the trail toward a political settlement of the Cambodian situation, the statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers has frantically called on the Western countries and China to increase their military aid to the Pol Pot clique and the other Cambodian reactionary groups. This is an erroneous and most dangerous deed which causes a stalemate to the settlement of the various remaining regional problems, only benefits China's big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy, and ignores reality.

World public opinion, including that of the ASEAN countries, is demanding the eradication of the Pol Pot clique and its accomplices in order to defend the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and advance toward seeking a settlement of regional problems through negotiations. This trend is increasing with each passing day. As a matter of fact, recently progressive public opinion in Thailand sent a letter to Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon strongly protesting the Bangkok reactionary rulers' allowing ringleaders of the so-called CGDK to hold a meeting in Bangkok on 11 February, and saying that this deed by the Thai leaders is tantamount to bringing war to their country.

It is known to all that after being duly punished by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary groups have become very weak and desperate. The so-called CGDK has also suffered the same fate. It is seen by all that the CGDK will soon collapse. Meanwhile, an irrefutable fact is that the PRK is advancing firmly in all fields with each passing day.

World public opinion in general has warmly welcomed and supported the correct and constructive stand and the initiatives for the settlement of the Cambodian question based on the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia simultaneously with the eradication of the criminal Pol Pot clique, respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, primarily their right to rebuild a new life free from the threat of genocide, and respect for the national right of the three Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia as mentioned during the 10th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers held at the beginning of 1985. People throughout the world, including those in ASEAN countries, seek measures for a settlement of the Cambodian problem and oppose the policies of causing bloodshed and creating confrontation pursued by China against the three Indochinese countries.

It is regrettable that the ASEAN countries have turned a deaf ear to these realities. As shown in their statement in Bangkok, the ASEAN foreign ministers did not care about or pay attention to the dangerous schemes pursued in Southeast Asia by the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonistic expansionists. They have further followed Beijing's strategy in assisting the Cambodian reactionaries, opposing the Cambodian people, causing instability in the region, maintaining tension in the region, and destroying the dialogue trend between the group of Indochinese countries and that of the ASEAN countries.

Li Xiannian's coming visit to Thailand in March is another proof of the dangerous collusion between Beijing and Bangkok aimed at intensifying opposition against the three Indochinese countries. For the sake of the interests of ASEAN countries as well as that of common peace and stability in the region, the only good way out for these countries is to hold negotiations with the Indochinese countries on the basis of equity and mutual interest as proposed many times by the three Indochinese foreign ministers. We take note of the stand of Indonesia and Malaysia which desire to take the path of negotiations.

As ever before, the three Indochinese countries always want negotiations. Continuing to assist the genocidal Pol Pot clique and demanding that we accept the unreasonable conditions set forth by the Chinese side is tantamount to hindering the dialogue trend. The PRK, SRV, and LPDR always have goodwill and an earnest desire to reestablish normal relations with their neighboring countries. However, we absolutely will not condone any act which encroaches upon our sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is the most appropriate time for ASEAN countries to show their willing contribution to seeking a solution to tension and instability in this region. Swimming against the current and turning a blind eye on realities brings no benefit. Doing so will only serve China's big-nation hegemonist-expansionist policy.

CHAN VEN STATEMENT ON COOPERATION WITH SRV

BK191513 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Statement by Chan Ven, chairman of the PRK-SRV Friendship Association, on cooperation between the two countries to mark PRK-SRV Solidarity Day; made to unidentified station correspondent during "recent" interview -- recorded]

[Text] I would like to tell the comrade representative of the radio Voice of the Cambodian People and compatriots that Cambodia and Vietnam have special relations of solidarity and friendship. As Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, said on the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRP, solidarity with the Vietnamese people and Communist Party has become a vital necessity for our people. This is the progressive norm of our country's revolution. Therefore, special friendship means being like brothers, knowing one another's hardship, cooperating with one another, and assisting one another during periods of hardship -- such as cooperating in toppling the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique to liberate Cambodian territory and save the life of the Cambodian people on 7 January 1979.

Currently, Vietnamese cadres, experts, and the Volunteer Army are still assisting in the reconstruction of Cambodia in every field and most resolutely defending the Cambodian people's right to live as humans. In summary, the special relations of solidarity and friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam are certainly the factor bringing victories in every field to our nation and fatherland.

Concerning the outcome of PRK-SRV cooperation of the past 6 years, I would like to say that since the 7 January 1979 liberation day, Cambodia and Vietnam have been assisting one another in every field: military, political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and diplomatic. As our compatriots recall, following the liberation the legacies left over by the genocidal clique were great. Then, the Vietnamese party and government provided immediate and unconditional assistance to our people in the form of tens of thousands of metric tons of rice and rice seeds, which contributed to eliminating famine and restoring agricultural production. A number of Vietnamese provinces and municipalities brought almost every vehicle from their localities to help transport this aid and to take our people back to their home villages and districts to start working to earn a living.

The Vietnamese friends also provided medicine, clothing, cooking utensils, mats, cloth, and many other daily utensils for our people. In the field of agriculture, the Vietnamese friends sent motorized equipment to assist in tilling land in some provinces along the border; provided seeds, farming animals, pesticides; and repaired many hydraulic works. In industry, the Vietnamese friends provided raw materiel, equipment and spare parts, technical cadres and workers to repair and put back to work a number of factories and establishments, such as generators and water services, textile factories, mechanical workshops, cigarette factories, latex treatment plant, distilleries, soft drink factories, sawmills, and so on. As for post, transport, and communications, our Vietnamese friends assisted us in restoring and reestablishing means of transport, national routes, ports, ferries, technical bases, and postal equipment.

During the trial of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique, the Vietnamese friends assisted in repairing Pochentong airfield, hotels for receiving guests, the Chattomuk conference hall, and they provided some lawyers. Apart from receiving cadres and students for training in colleges and technical schools, our Vietnamese friends have sent professors and teachers to teach various subjects, political doctrine, technology, and other specialized subjects.

Furthermore, they have sent experts and cadres to assist in every aspect of work in various central services and in the provinces and municipalities throughout the country since the 7 January 1979 liberation. All this has great significance for our Cambodian situation. It is priceless. Our Vietnamese friends have most effectively assisted us in a timely manner.

During the past few years, particularly since 1981, the relations and economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between the PRK and the SRV have especially focused on agricultural and industrial productions, transport, communications, and posts, local and foreign trade, expertise, education, training, culture, and public health.

I would like to tell our compatriots that past and present experiences show that the PRK-SRV special relations of friendship and solidarity are the most formidable force and the most necessary factor for success in every field for our nation and fatherland. For example, in the past, Cambodia and Vietnam united in scoring victories over French aggressors in 1954. During the 16 years under Sihanouk's rule, the so-called independence and neutrality were in fact just for defending the throne and the corrupt and debased way of life of royal family members and officials. As for the common people, that period was only one of bowing down to the samdech. Another example: In 1970, when the U.S. imperialists and their lackey Lon Nol deposed the so-called samdech the father, Cambodia and Vietnam united for the second time and defeated U.S. imperialism and its lackey Lon Nol on 17 April 1975. But it was a most frightening period. For 3 years 8 months and 20 days, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan clung to the Chinese expansionists' tail and betrayed Marxism-Leninism. They exterminated over 3 million innocent Cambodian people and uprooted Cambodian society. Cambodia and Vietnam, once again for the third time, united in liberating Cambodian territory and saving the life of the Cambodian people on 7 January 1979.

Over the past more than 6 years, for the first time in history, the PRK has become state authorities of the Cambodian working class and peasants. From experience, the PRK-SRV relations of friendship and solidarity have brought the Cambodian people successive victories in every field. For example, in 1980 we avoided the danger of famine. In 1981, we scored great victories in the political field. In 1982, we smashed every enemy counterattack maneuver, in particular the psychological warfare under the label of the tripartite coalition government headed by Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan, which in truth is Pol Pot in disguise. Along with this, we were also successful in agricultural production.

In 1983, the PRK witnessed great events for the first time in its history to testify to its revolutionary achievements of the past 5 years. These were the summit conference held in Vientiane in February 1983, the women's conference, the youth conference, trade union congress, the meeting of the emulation movement among the Armed Forces, and the meeting of the emulation movement throughout the country. In 1984 and the beginning of 1985, we scored victories in the diplomatic field. In the military fields along the Cambodian-Thai border, we scored unprecedented victories. We achieved success in the movement to persuade misled persons to return to the fold. We scored all these victories particularly because the Cambodian people and masses volunteered to participate in national defense labor.

Through these experiences, it is clear that unity between Cambodia and Vietnam brings victory and disunity will bring death. To win greater victories in the coming years and in the future, we, the Cambodian people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, must pledge to safeguard these special relations of solidarity and friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam until death.

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, we would like to express gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people for having provided precious, priceless, and timely assistance to the Cambodian people. We would like to thank the Vietnamese parents and sisters for sending their beloved sons and husbands to carry out proletarian internationalist duties on the Cambodian territory. We would like to wish the Vietnamese party, government, and people greater and new successes.

May the special relations of militant solidarity and friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam, and among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, develop and last forever.

BOU THANG GREETSS USSR DEFENSE CHIEF ON ARMY DAY

BK221159 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 22 -- National Defence Minister Bou Thang has sent a message of greetings to his Soviet counterpart, Sergey Sokolov, on the 67th Soviet Army Day (Feb. 23).

The message says: "Over the past 67 years, the Soviet Armed Forces have been developed strongly as a firm bastion not only for the socialist community but also for the national liberation movement in the world in struggling for independence peace, freedom and socialism."

The message continues: "The people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea are very proud of the great achievements recorded by the Soviet Armed Forces and consider them their own."

The message profoundly thanks the party, the government, the people and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union for their moral and material assistance to the Kampuchean revolution in restoring, defending and building Kampuchea along the path towards socialism. It wishes the Soviet Armed Forces new, greater successes in implementing their tasks set by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

VODK CLAIMS SRV TROOPS FACE FOOD SHORTAGE

BK250643 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnamese Aggressor Troops in Cambodia Seriously Lack Foodstuffs"]

[Text] Since the beginning of 1985, the propaganda machines of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Hanoi and Phnom Penh have clamored about a food shortage in Cambodia. They said that this year's food shortage in Cambodia is caused by drought and flood and appealed to the international community to provide food aid to the Cambodian people. In conjunction with this, they increased Cambodia's population figures to over 7 million people so that the international community will provide them with more aid.

Why are the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors pretending this year that they are worried about a food shortage for the Cambodian people? In fact, this is not the only year in which the Cambodian people have lacked food. Since the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent their troops to attack and annex Cambodia, the Cambodian people have suffered from food shortages. Many Cambodians died of starvation, but the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not care about them. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors steal the Cambodian people's food and belongings to feed their aggressor troops in Cambodia and to transport to their country to feed their people.

They want to kill our people through food shortages, in conformity with their genocidal policy against the Cambodian race. Therefore, they do not care about the Cambodian people's lack of foodstuffs. They appealed for food aid from the international community not because the Cambodian people lack foodstuffs but because their aggressor troops in Cambodia are seriously lacking foodstuffs. The food shortage of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia is not normal, but it is very serious as in a state of emergency for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The causes of this food shortage are as follows:

First, since the 1983-84 dry season, the regions around the Tonle Sap Lake, namely the four provinces around this lake, have become permanent, raging battlefields. These four provinces are the rice bowl of Cambodia, and, in the past few years, these areas have been the economic basis supporting the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Cambodia. Paddy and rice stolen by the Vietnamese, gathered from our people; and stocked in their storehouses in townships, district seats, and provincial seats have been attacked and destroyed by our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. On the other hand, large plains around the Tonle Sap Lake have been attacked and liberated by our National Army and guerrillas. The zones that have not yet been liberated have become hot battlefields. Therefore, the Vietnamese cannot use these regions as their economic basis with which to feed their aggressor troops in Cambodia.

Second, their small and large supply lines -- roads, railroads, and waterways -- have been attacked and cut successively by our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. The Vietnamese cannot transport and provide needed foodstuffs and various materiel to their aggressor troops.

This situation has made Vietnamese aggressor troops lack foodstuffs since the 1983-84 dry season. In this 7th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have seriously suffered from food shortages that they cannot resolve. This problem is vital for the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to appeal for food aid from the world community. They even contradicted themselves by saying that the Cambodian population is now over 7 million so that the international community will provide them with more aid.

They used to say that there are over 3 million Cambodians. At present, when they want to cheat everyone and to get food aid from the international community to feed their aggressor troops in Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are increasing the population of Cambodia to more than 7 million. Thus, the Vietnamese always mislead everybody. They increase or decrease the Cambodia's population statistics as they wish in accordance with their tricky maneuvers.

In reality, over 2.5 millions Cambodians have been massacred by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors through their barbarous means. The aggressors have pursued their massacre of the Cambodian people with every passing day to exterminate the Cambodian nation and race. They have sent many more of their nationals to settle in Cambodia in compliance with their policy of swallowing Cambodian territory and eliminating the Cambodian race. Therefore, the Vietnamese do not care about the Cambodian people's lack of foodstuffs.

We would like to appeal to the international community to heighten its vigilance against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricky maneuvers.

First, the world community should not provide rescue aid to the Cambodian people through the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh so that the Vietnamese cannot steal this generous aid to serve their war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia.

Second, the international community should provide more aid to Cambodian refugees along the border. This aid can certainly reach the Cambodian people.

PRC 'SCHEME' TO MILITARIZE ASEAN DENOUNCED

BK241118 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 22 Feb 85

["Talk": "ASEAN's Dangerous Step Under Beijing's String-Pulling"]

[Text] The historically significant victories recorded by the Cambodian people in wiping out the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries from their territory have greatly pleased various progressive and justice-loving nations in Southeast Asia and the world. The Cambodian people's victories at Ampil and Phnom Malai not only constitute an extremely bitter and irreversible defeat for the Beijing reactionaries, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, the routed Pol Pot gang, and other Cambodian reactionaries, but also indicate the growth and strength of the invincible overall strength of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

These victories establish favorable conditions for ensuring new, greater victories for the Cambodian people in building a new life under the leadership of the KPRP. They also established favorable conditions for consolidating peace and stability in this region.

Faced with the just victories of the Cambodian people and of the three Indochinese countries, the Beijing reactionaries have become deeply anxious and launched noisy, slanderous propaganda campaigns against Vietnam. They have used the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and in some ASEAN countries to launch propaganda campaigns distorting facts about the Cambodian-Thai border in an attempt to hoodwink the international public, deceive the international community into giving assistance to the Pol Pot genocidal murderers and their colleagues, and save them from unavoidable defeat.

Nevertheless, after sustaining defeats and after being driven into an impasse, the Beijing reactionaries have adopted an adventurous plan seriously threatening the peace of the various nations in Southeast Asia.

In carrying out the scheme of Beijing-Washington collusion, the Beijing reactionaries have used the Thai and Singaporean ultrarightist reactionaries to undertake the scheme of reforming the ASEAN grouping and turning it into a military alliance. This scheme was clearly revealed in the Bangkok conference of ASEAN foreign ministers held between 10 and 12 February.

The implementation of the dangerous and adventurous scheme by Beijing and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries has exposed the bellicose nature of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who have always used force to attack and invade their neighboring countries -- currently the SRV and the PRK.

The effort to transform ASEAN into a military alliance like SEATO, but with China's participation, not only contradicts ASEAN's constitution, but also contradicts the aspirations of the peace-loving nations in Southeast Asia. This effort will lead the various ASEAN countries to carry out Beijing's expansionist scheme in this region and to a new abyss in the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction. The victims of this new war will include not only the three Indochinese peoples who are currently healing the wounds of war, but also other nations in this region and the world.

SRV FORCES FIRE ON RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT

BK280231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Feb 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet -- A That L19 reconnaissance aircraft was fired on by Vietnamese forces during its patrol near the Kampuchean border yesterday afternoon.

A field military source said that the single-engined plane was flying over Ban Khok Sabaeng when it was shot at by either an anti-aircraft gun or a portable surface-to-air missile aimed from inside Kampuchea. The source added that the plane returned to base and the patrol was later resumed by two Air Force F5E interceptors.

Meanwhile it was reported that 15 Vietnamese troops defected to Thai security forces on Tuesday and yesterday, bringing the total number of Vietnamese defectors since the beginning of this year to more than 100. A military source said that two Vietnamese soldiers surrendered in Nong Pru on Tuesday and 13 others defected yesterday in Nong Pru and Ban Wang Thap Khwai of Tambon Pa Rai.

The source said that yesterday 20 Vietnamese troops gathered on the Kampuchean bank of the Nam Sai border canal opposite Nong Pru village and offered to surrender to Thai defence volunteers. The Thai military command has ordered that local officials may not negotiate with the Vietnamese.

Elsewhere in Kampuchea, Khmer Rouge fighters said yesterday that they had attacked a Vietnamese convoy on Highway 502 between Phnom Mak Hoeun and Phnom Yeay Sam on Tuesday night, killing and wounding an unknown number of Vietnamese troops.

PRASONG ON SRV'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL FUTURE

BK220343 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday that the 10th anniversary celebration of Vietnam's unification will be "a celebration of hardship". The nationwide celebration is scheduled for April, this year.

As the NSC chief explains it, the Vietnamese leadership is expected to make the most of whatever gains they have made in the current dry-season offensive, to boost the morale of the Vietnamese people and sway international public opinion. But he predicted that Vietnam will plunge to its lowest point in the next five years unless the leadership changes its strategic policy towards Kampuchea and gives priority to national reconstruction, something which he sees as very unlikely to happen.

"It is their definite intention to create a federation of Indochina and, although there are differences within the leadership, they are mainly about how to handle economic affairs," he told THE NATION in an interview.

He said that since the North Vietnamese succeeded in incorporating South Vietnam on April 10, 1975, the country has had a worsening economy. The northerners are still unable to transform the economy in the South and anti-Hanoi sentiment is still strong there, according to the NSC secretary general.

"It'll be a celebration of hardship," he jested. Sqn Ldr Prasong said that because of the economic hardship, almost 200,000 Vietnamese people have fled the country since unification and the exodus still continues.

From 1975-Jan 31, 1985, he said, 104,249 Vietnamese people fled the country illegally and 76,028 others left through the Orderly Departure Programme, launched in 1979. Many have died during the sea and overland voyages. Out of 104,249 escapees, 78,147 were fled by boat, and 26,102 fled overland through Kampuchea.

"Ten years have gone by and the flow of Vietnamese escapees is still unabated. This phenomenon clearly testifies to the social deterioration in Vietnam where communist rule is rejected by the populace," he said. He also said that the per capita income of the Vietnamese people is now only about 3,000 baht, the lowest in the world.

"As they are preparing the grand celebration, Vietnam is still short of over 200,000 tons of rice each year and you cannot blame this on unfavourable weather all the time. The morale of the peasants, the lack of technological progress and inadequate fertilizer also counts. The foreign exchange reserves of the country are now almost zero and external development assistance for new projects has come to a halt, with the exception of aid provided by the Soviet Union and the East European bloc," he said of the economic situation of the country.

He said that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also recently informed Hanoi that they would stop extending aid to Vietnam.

The NSC chief said that because of their failure to solve economic woes and transform the southern economy, Vietnamese economic experts in the leadership have been changed time and again, but the economy is still in bad shape.

"The victory of the Viet Cong has been stolen, and right now, there is not a single Viet Cong in the leadership," he said.

He said that the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1978 did not only tarnish the reputation of the country but also prompted Hanoi to become heavily dependent on Moscow.

Since the invasion, Moscow has provided more than \$2 billion in aid and loans to Vietnam each year. At present, Vietnam owes up to \$4.5 billion to Moscow. Vietnam's overall external debt now stands at about \$6 billion according to Sqn Ldn Prasong.

Vietnam is "gradually committing suicide" and "if they want to hang themselves, I will send them more rope," he said. But he said the "extreme erosion" of Vietnam during the next five years will not change much of the Kampuchea picture: The conflict will continue because Moscow will continue to prop up Vietnam.

"I believe it unlikely that Moscow will suspend aid to Vietnam because the strategic gains for Moscow are much higher than what it is paying: about \$6 million yearly, which is negligible compared to total expenses," he said.

But, as Sqn Ldr Prasong sees it, Moscow harbours suspicions that Vietnam may one day break ties with the Soviet Union for the very simple reason that it is hardly conceivable how Hanoi can repay its huge debt, and because Hanoi "betrayed" China. He said that a result of the suspicions, Moscow has stepped up efforts to establish direct contact with Phnom Penh and Vientiane, bypassing Hanoi.

"The Soviet Union has come to man the Kampong Som deep-sea port, and Soviet as well as East Europe warships visit the port on a regular basis," the NSC chief said, leaving the impression that Moscow might eye Kampong Som as an alternative to Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam if Hanoi breaks ties with the superpower.

Asked about the outcome of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive the NSC secretary general said that Vietnam wants to seal the Thai-Kampuchean border. "But they will never achieve their target because the entire borderline is about 800 kms long and some border terrain is mountainous, providing good ground for resistance forces to conduct guerrilla warfare," he said.

He said that the Vietnamese will face more difficulty in the forthcoming monsoon season in maintaining supply lines from the interior to the border-based troops. They will sustain much more damage and a "heavy blow" in the monsoon season, he said.

The only tangible gain that Vietnam had harvested from current offensive was the expulsion of about 250,000 Khmer refugees from western Kampuchea to Thailand.

"But it does not matter because we have donor countries to help us bear the burden of feeding them, and in fact the Vietnamese sustained political setbacks from their attacks on the border encampment, given the condemnation of the international community," he said.

VNA ISSUES STATEMENT ON SIHANOUK TALK RUMORS

BK271557 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 27 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to make the following statement on the rumours about negotiations between Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnam:

1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam recognizes the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.
2. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the People's Republic of Kampuchea's resolute condemnation of the Polpotists and their collaborators in the so-called "coalition government" which is aimed opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people.
3. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the statements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the 6-point decision passed on August 18, 1984 by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning those Khmers who break with the Polpotists and return to join in the political life of the Kampuchean people.

COUNCIL OF STATE 26-27 FEB SESSION COMMUNIQUE

BK271457 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Communique of SRV Council of State -- date not given]

[Text] The Council of State met in regular session on 26-27 February under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh attended the session.

1. The Council of State decided on the law formulation program and the various issues to be considered by the Council in 1985.
2. After hearing a report by the Council of Ministers on preparations for the elections of people's councillors at the levels of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government scheduled for 21 April 1985, the Council of State stressed some tasks to be carried out to satisfactorily conduct the elections and decided to appoint a number of Council of State delegations to inspect the elections in some localities.
3. The Council of State ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the Hungarian People's Republic signed on 21 November 1984 in Hanoi.
4. The Council of State decided to appoint our country's ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to a number of countries.
5. The Council of State decided on a number of issues concerning the adjudicating work of the Supreme People's Court.

NHAN DAN LAUDS INDOCHINA SUMMIT ANNIVERSARY

BK231434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Feb 85

[NHAN DAN 23 February editorial: "The Strength of Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia Solidarity"]

[Text] Together with the Lao and Cambodian peoples, we commemorate today an historical event of great significance in the political life of the three fraternal countries of the Indochina peninsula: the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia summit conference held in Vientiane on 23 February 1983.

This conference marked a peak in the development of militant solidarity and the relations of comprehensive cooperation among the three countries. It has strongly promoted the glorious and inevitably victorious cause of the three fraternal nations. It reflects the will [words indistinct] of the peoples of our three countries and the highest [words indistinct] of the parties and states of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam [words indistinct] in order to strengthen solidarity and comprehensive cooperation, and help one another defend and construct their countries in the interests of the three peoples and peace and stability in Southeast Asia and [word indistinct]

Struggling along the lines and objectives set forth by the Vientiane conference, the peoples of the three countries have successively won great victories, creating a very [word indistinct] situation in each country and on the entire peninsula. The results achieved at the Vientiane conference are vividly reflected in profound changes which are taking place in Indochina.

The relations among the parties, states, and peoples of the three countries have seen unprecedented development. Our complete unanimity in the assessment of the international and regional situation and our common objectives, directions, and measures constantly enhance our comprehensive cooperation. These serve as the foundation for a new qualitative development of the special relationship among the three countries.

To promote the guidelines of the Vientiane statement and to develop long-term bilateral and the trilateral cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in the spirit of friendship, fraternity, equality, and mutual benefit, the ministries of the three countries and the committee for economic and cultural cooperation of the three countries have had broad exchanges of views and have reached agreements on mutual help and cooperation. These agreements -- involving the training of personnel and technical workers, basic survey, production and processing of commodities, the construction of joint economic projects, goods exchange, the consumption of products, and transportation of goods -- are intended to promote long-term economic cooperation, implement the socialist division of labor, and develop the strong points of each country.

In 1984 despite difficulties, Vietnam still helped Laos complete some projects such as cement production, shipbuilding, [words indistinct], application of new techniques of intensive cultivation, and training of hundreds of cadres of various sectors. Our country helped Cambodia make capital survey and build various projects in support of agriculture and the production of consumer goods. The bilateral and trilateral cooperation has expanded to many new areas and become deeper and more diversified; the establishment of sisterly relations between different branches, provinces, and cities has especially brought about definite results.

The fourth conference of the Indochinese joint economic and cultural cooperation commissions held in Vientiane in late 1984 unanimously decided to complete the 1984-85 cooperation programs, to study and coordinate the 5-year 1986-90 plan, and the long-term cooperation plan among the three countries.

Still more notable have been the results of the Indochinese cooperation in the domains of national defense, security, and foreign affairs. Our three countries' defense strength has been vigorously strengthened. Thailand's aggressor troops have been forced to withdraw from the three Lao hamlets, the Cambodian people and Army repeatedly dealt heavy blows to the remnants of the Khmer reactionaries and Vietnam is fighting successfully against the land-grabbing war and multifaceted war of sabotage conducted by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

All of this is vivid proof of the Indochinese revolutions' firm position and growing strength. Through the close coordination of their diplomatic policies, the three Indochinese people have been struggling to demonstrate their just cause and goodwill ever more clearly and to win ever more sympathy and support from the world's public. Progressive mankind has seen more and more clearly that the three Indochinese countries' revolution is part and parcel of the struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Commemorating the third anniversary of the Vientiane summit, we firmly believe in the inevitable victory of the three fraternal nations and [word indistinct] prospects of our just cause. The Indochinese peoples' enemies have failed in their wicked moves, but they have not relinquished their cruel schemes and dark designs. However, although we still have to go through many difficulties, [words indistinct] for the peoples of our three countries, the advance of the Indochinese revolution is irresistible, the trend for dialogue to achieve regional peace and stability is expanding. The hegemonists [word indistinct] who are destabilizing the situation will be severely condemned. They will certainly be doomed to bankruptcy.

On this occasion, our people convey the most profound sentiments of military solidarity to the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples. We are very proud of the special solidarity among the three countries and of our common efforts to cultivate and strengthen this solidarity to its strongest point yet. This is an important factor that creates our victories. Our people vow to do their utmost to continually struggle to achieve the objectives set by the Vientiane summit. Developing the achieved victories and with the strength of solidarity among the three countries and between the three countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and with the support of nonaligned countries and friends on all continents, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries will certainly win ever more and greater victories.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SEMINAR WITH INDONESIA

OW25137 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 25 Feb 85

["Jakarta Seminar: A Significant Meeting" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 25 -- The following article is written by Thanh Tin, correspondent of the daily NHAN DAN, who attended the second Vietnam-Indonesia seminar held in Jakarta from Feb 18-20:

The seminar which followed the first held in Hanoi in February last year aroused special interest not in Asia alone since it took place in the context of many political and diplomatic movements in the region. It dealt with four major subjects including the situation in the world and Southeast Asia in particular, the world economy, the political and economic situation in Southeast Asia, and the relations between Vietnam and Indonesia at the present international juncture. Participating in the seminar on the Indonesian side were 76 strategists, scholars, military researchers, diplomats, journalists, economic managers and businessmen as well as the directors and owners of some major corporations and banks. The Vietnamese delegation included 15 strategists, diplomats, military researchers, journalists and professors of social sciences. A cordial and candid atmosphere marked by a serious scholarly spirit prevailed over the three days of intense work.

Historical similarities, shared destiny for many past centuries, and the coincidence of fundamental national rights of the two countries at present were brought out at the seminar. The successive national liberation fights of the Dai Viet (former name of Vietnam) against the Yuan-Mong dynasty in the 13th century coincided with the fights of the Singosari (present-day Java) which destroyed the invading fleet of the Yuan expansionists, putting an end to the expansionist dream of this empire which had conquered vast regions in northern and central Asia and part of Europe.

The patriotic war waged by Le Loi in the 15th century against the Ming aggressors took place at the same time as the Ming Court dispatched seven fleets to attack Java, Sumatra, India and the Persian Gulf. The Indonesian people's insurrection on August 17, 1945 against the Dutch colonialists and the Japanese fascists coincided with the Vietnamese people's uprisings in August 1945 which led to the foundation of the first proletarian state in Southeast Asia.

More and more Indonesian scientists and ordinary citizens have realized that Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a danger to Vietnam, Indonesia and other countries in South Asia. The Indonesian people know very well that China's interventionist hand staged a coup d'etat in 1965 in Indonesia. They have been through the brutal scheme of the Beijing rulers in their two-prong attacks on Vietnam's southwestern and northern borders. The former chancellery of China in Jakarta is being turned into a car park while the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok has been expanded physically and become more and more overbearing in its relations with the host country. In fact, it has become a command and intelligence centre and a logistic base for the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Contrary to Thailand and some other Southeast Asian countries, during the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, Indonesia from beginning to end rejected Washington's pressure that Indonesia lend a hand to the U.S. war of conquest. The Indonesian people always extended their sympathy to the Vietnamese people's patriotic war. Also proceeding from this sound and realistic view, the Indonesian Government has refused to send its ambassador to the so-called "tripartite government" of the Khmer reactionary forces based in Thailand's border area. Though being an ASEAN member, Indonesia has more than once charted its own independent and sovereign course in this organization. The Vietnamese people will not forget the statement made by the general commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Army during his tour of a Vietnamese Army unit in Lang Son Province's border area in February 1984 to the effect that "Vietnam is not a threat to Southeast Asia countries".

At the seminar, the Indonesian scholars criticized the U.S.-China collusion, describing it as a danger to Asia, especially Southeast Asian countries, a threat to the stability of this region, and damaging to Washington's own interests. They also noted that the revival of Japanese militarism and the penetration and monopoly by Japanese financial and militarist circles is a real danger at present and in the long term which the Southeast Asian countries must be prepared for in time.

Stabilization and development are major concerns of the Indonesian Government and people. A stable situation in Southeast Asia and a guarantee against aggression, intervention and subversion from outside are necessary conditions for Indonesia to stabilize its domestic situation, develop its national economy, and firmly defend its independence. While firmly backing efforts against making of ASEAN a military alliance, Indonesia is actually working for the materialization of the initiative to build a neutral, peaceful and free Southeast Asia. In his reply to questions raised by UPI and BBC correspondents at a press conference held after the seminar closed, director of CSIS [Center for Strategic and International Studies] Yusu Vanadi said: "People of conscience cannot support the Pol Pot butchers. In our view, the latter cannot be given any position in whatever political solutions".

Indonesian economists, especially managers and businessmen, expressed the wish for prompt and direct contacts with their Vietnamese colleagues aimed at exploiting all trade potentialities and exchanging experience in business in the interests of the two countries. Cultural, artistic, scientific, technical and sport exchanges were also proposed by many participants. A country with a population of more than 160 million and a land area covering 13,670 islands with almost two million square kilometres is stretching its friendly hands to Vietnam.

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES MEETING IN HA TUYEN PROVINCE

BK160934 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The party committee of Ha Tuyen Province recently held a conference of representatives from various party organizations, sectors, mass organizations, the public security forces, the Army, districts, and cities to conduct a preliminary review of the implementation of the militant tasks to frustrate the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, protect socialist assets, and build pure, firm, and strong public security forces. The conferees also reviewed the mass movement for the defense of national security over the past few years. The conferees elatedly welcomed Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the interior, who attended the conference.

The conferees heard a preliminary report by the provincial party committee and various model reports by villages, districts, and sectors.

On the basis of thoroughly understanding and satisfactorily implementing the line and two strategic tasks of the party, the Ha Tuyen provincial party committee has set forth policies and guidelines suited to the actual local situation and recorded heart-warming achievements in accelerating socioeconomic construction while engaging in combat, closely combining economic construction with national defense and security work, intensifying the maintenance of political security and social order, consolidating the border defense line, defeating step by step the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and appropriately countering the enemy's cross-border shelling and land-grabbing attacks.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Pham Hung recalled the province's very important position in the economic, national defense, and security fields; its potentials concerning lands, forests, mountains, and labor; and the stalwart revolutionary traditions of the party organization and the people of all nationalities in Ha Tuyen Province.

Praising the party organization, Army, and people of Ha Tuyen for their achievements in carrying out the tasks of building and defending the fatherland in recent years, he said: While having to struggle constantly against the cruel sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries, the party organization, Army, and people of Ha Tuyen have made great efforts and displayed a high degree of heroism and creativity in stepping up production, promoting cultural and social development, and meeting the demands of the people's life. The province has paid proper attention to socialist construction, a strategic task of primary importance, and has recorded heart-warming and pride-worthy successes and progress.

These achievements have created the basic condition for Ha Tuyen Province to surge forward and make itself firm and strong in all respects, build a stable rear, and increase its fighting strength on the frontline, thereby seizing the initiative in the struggle to frustrate the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and counter all of its land-grabbing and aggressive schemes and acts.

About Ha Tuyen Province's task of socioeconomic construction in 1985, Comrade Pham Hung said: The party organization and people of Ha Tuyen Province must bring into full play new, positive factors and new, effective innovations; review the progressive models of the various sectors, districts, and basic units; and draw upon the valuable conclusions and experiences gained in the process of implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum in order to proceed toward successfully carrying out the resolution of the party Central Committee's seventh plenum.

Doing so will thus bring about drastic socioeconomic changes in 1985 and the years that follow and join the entire country in successfully concluding the 5-year 1981-85 plan, making active preparations for the next 5-year plan, and scoring outstanding achievements with which to mark the major anniversaries of the party and the nation.

Dealing with the task of consolidating national defense and security, Comrade Pham Hung recalled the schemes and acts of the Chinese reactionaries. He said: Resorting to all perfidious, cunning, and cruel maneuvers in their sabotage of the revolution in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, including military attacks and land-grabbing operations, the Chinese reactionaries have attempted to invade our country and the other Indochinese countries in furtherance of their ambition of expansion toward Southeast Asia and their illusory goal of world hegemony.

This is the continuation of the policy of expansion southward of Chinese emperors, who were successively defeated by Vietnam over thousands of years of history. This backward traditional policy has been applied in new conditions under the pretext of "defending socialism" and "opposing regional hegemonism" to deceive the Chinese people and trick the gullible.

After sustaining bitter defeats in the two wars of aggression at our country's borders, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have intensified their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries of all stripes to conduct a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country, especially sabotage in the economic, cultural, and ideological fields, and they will launch a large-scale war of aggression against our country if the opportunity presents itself.

Since April 1984, the Chinese reactionaries have escalated militarily by launching barbarous attacks along the Vietnamese border. They have used a large force of regular troops to conduct armed incursions and seize a number of our hilltop positions, starting off a kind of land-grabbing war at the border while waging a multifaceted war of sabotage throughout our country.

Comrade Pham Hung stressed: Our people must remain extremely vigilant toward the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and be fully aware that in recent years China's strategies and tactics toward Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole have not only remained unchanged but have become even more hostile.

Commending the party organization, Army, and people of Ha Tuyen Province for their achievements in countering the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and protecting socialist property, he said: Under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee, the party organization, Army, and people of Ha Tuyen have put up a stalwart and valiant struggle with a revolutionary offensive spirit to develop the strength of socialist collective mastery, and they have achieved realistic results in building the party and the administration; in making the mass organizations, the public security forces, and the Army pure, firm, and strong; in accelerating production and improving the livelihood of the people, including those of ethnic minorities in the mountainous areas; and in promoting the mass movement for the defense of national security.

The people of all nationalities have joined the public security forces and the Army in countering enemy spies, commandos, and scouts; cracking down on speculative and smuggling activities, hooligans, and thieves; ensuring security and public order and safeguarding socialist assets; and promptly and duly punishing the enemy for their cross-border shelling and land-grabbing attacks.

These achievements have greatly contributed to the struggle to counter the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and check its schemes and acts of military escalation.

About the task of continuing the resolute struggle to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, Comrade Pham Hung said: Although having sustained repeated and heavy setbacks, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have yet to give up their scheme of weakening and annexing our country. To defeat their multifaceted war of sabotage is a very difficult, complex, fierce, and protracted struggle. This struggle must be closely linked with our people's struggle to resolve the question of "which will win" between the capitalist and socialist roads. So long as the enemy has the conditions to conduct its multifaceted war of sabotage against the revolution in our country, we still have to put up a fierce struggle to totally defeat this type of warfare.

Concerning security work, we must positively make our internal organization pure, firm, and strong. It is necessary to actively consolidate basic party organizations, administrative bodies, and mass organizations at the grassroots level and make them really firm and strong, and to vigorously promote the mass movement for the defense of national security in a deep, broad, and steady manner. These are the fundamental factors for our defense and for countering the enemy extensively while organizing security operations to counter the enemy intensively.

The public security forces must concentrate efforts on intensifying household surveillance and population control at border areas as well as in the rear, grasping the enemy's situation, promptly detecting and resolutely thwarting the enemy's schemes and acts of multifaceted sabotage, and, especially, on resolutely checking at any cost all the plots and maneuvers aimed at fomenting rebellions and subversion inside the country.

With regard to maintaining the social order, we must understand thoroughly the standpoint of accelerating production in close combination with protecting production; struggle against enemy sabotage activities; and resolutely eliminate speculators, smugglers, especially cross-border smugglers, and embezzlers and stealers of state property or collective property. It is necessary to step up the struggle against hooligans, those who seek to disrupt public order, and other types of social vices detrimental to the lives and property of the people.

We must adopt homogeneously various economic, administrative, legal, and educational measures to carry out socialist transformation of private industry and commerce and to control the market while constantly improving socialist production relations. This is a very complex task which is closely linked to the struggle to eliminate speculation, smuggling, and all manifestations of negativism among ourselves and in society, and to counter the enemy's economic sabotage activities.

Comrade Pham Hung worked at the organ of the provincial party committee and extended new year greetings to the Executive Committee of the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization. He expressed satisfaction with the achievements and progress in the overall leadership of the provincial party committee, which has developed the spirit of self-reliance and sense of socialist collective mastery of the local party organization, administration, mass organizations, armed forces, and people of various nationalities, thereby overcoming all difficulties and scoring achievements in increasing production, solving problems arising from the people's livelihood, and consolidating national defense and security.

He presented some views on leadership over the development of agricultural, forestry, industrial, handicraft, and transportation and communication production, as well as over the tasks of circulation and distribution and market management in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation of the province in accordance with the party Central Committee's seventh plenum resolution and, together with the whole country, fulfill the 5-year 1981-85 plan and make good preparations for the subsequent yearly plans.

Comrade Pham Hung also talked to the cadres and combatants of the people's public security forces in the province. He cited the achievements of cadres and combatants of the forces from the provincial and district levels down to the grass-roots level who have strived to learn and implement the party lines and the resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of Interior, have implemented the resolutions and directives of the provincial party committee, and have scored new progress in combat as well as in the development of forces to ensure political security and social order in the border and rear areas, even during the time of fierce fighting.

He urged the cadres and combatants to remain highly vigilant against the enemy, closely control the enemy situation, know how to rely on the strength of the masses, maintain close coordination with the People's Army and the various sectors and mass organizations, and consistently use the operational measures of the public security forces to promptly detect, cope with, and effectively prevent all enemy plots of sabotage.

The people's public security force cadres and combatants must continue to emulate in learning thoroughly and implementing scrupulously the six teachings of respected and beloved Uncle Ho to the forces. They must continually forge themselves into a reliable party tool, the sharp instrument of the state of proletarian dictatorship, and the beloved children of the people, by outstandingly fulfilling all the tasks assigned them by the party and people.

On the occasion of the traditional lunar new year, he conveyed his warm regards to all the public security cadres and combatants who are fighting and working along the border. He wished all the members of the Ha Tuyen Province public security forces a new year full of new vitality and new successes.

CAO LOC DISTRICT BORDER DEFENSE REMAINS 'UNITED'

BK241554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Feb 85

[22 February VNA article by (Nguyen Su): "The Hearts of the People at the Border"]

[Text] Cao Loc District of Lang Son Province shares nearly 100 km of common border with China. Taking advantage of this fact, the enemy has sought all means to disturb public order and security and carry out land-grabbing activities in the district. The people of various nationalities in Cao Loc, however, always maintain their confidence in the party and the revolution, stand united, remain alert, and stand ready to smash the enemy's sinister schemes and acts of sabotage.

The Cao Loc people's fight against the enemy to defend the border's security, though still not marked by a profusion of gunfire, is not lacking in fierceness. Chinese scouts dressed as Tay and Nung tribesmen from the other side of Marker Posts 19, 20, 26, 42, and 43 continue to infiltrate into the various hamlets and villages of Cao Loc.

The loudspeaker of the Chinese reactionaries' psychological warfare service are beaming their daily broadcasts of nonsensical propaganda, distortions, and provocations at Cao Loc District in an attempt to drive a wedge between the people of different nationalities and the party. They have fired dozens of mortar rounds at D and M villages, but, at the same time, they have poured all types of psychological warfare goods into the various hamlets and villages of the district every day in the hope of winning over the local people. Applying the formula of establishing connections and cajoling, the Chinese authorities have dispatched scouts deep into our territory to collect intelligence and information about production, combat positions, and communications routes.

However, despite the countless stratagems and ploys used by the enemy, he has failed to break the solidarity of the people of different nationalities in Cao Loc District. Learning from realities, the people have gradually seen through the Chinese's cruel intention. The enemy's psychological warfare goods were collected by the people and turned over to the authorities and public security service. In January and February, the local public security and armed forces, tipped off by the people, suppressed five marketplaces set up by the enemy on our side of the border.

Every village of Cao Loc District has set good examples in rebuffing the enemy's attempts to use rhetoric and goods to win over the people's loyalty. The people of all Cao Loc District are united as one to mobilize human and material resources to fight the aggressors on the front line. The entire district has become a firm battle position to protect its security, each citizen serving as a soldier ready to fight when the aggressors come and zealously returning to their rice and corn planting when the enemy has left. Each hamlet and village serve as a combat unit in the general plan of the district, which itself has been built into a fortress.

FORESTRY PRODUCTION ACCORD SIGNED WITH LAOS

OW261215 Hanoi VNA in English 0825 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 25 -- An agreement on cooperation in forestry was signed in Vientiane on Feb. 24 between Laos and Vietnam.

Signatories were Khamoun Boupha, Lao first deputy-minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, and Tran Van Gia, Vietnamese deputy-minister of forestry.

The agreement spells out the Vietnamese cooperation with the forestry enterprise No 2, in Sepone District, Savannakhet Province, co-operation in the surveying and managing of forestry in Luang Prabang Province, in Nam Ngum reservoir area and in southern Saravan Province. It also covers a long-term forestry cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the signing ceremony were on the Lao side, Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, on the Vietnamese side, Dam Xuan Dung, economic counselor of Vietnamese Embassy to Laos.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN REACTS 'POSITIVELY' TO SIHANOUK PROPOSAL

BK271334 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Australian foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has reacted positively to a suggestion from Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Kampuchea that Canberra be the venue for Kampuchean peace talks. A spokesman for Mr Hayden described the proposal as consistent with Australia's proposal for a negotiated settlement and said it would be canvassed with other countries concerned.

BRITISH MINISTER REJECTS ANZUS MEDIATOR ROLE

HK280536 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] A British Government minister who is now in Canberra has ruled out any possibility of Britain taking a mediator's role in the current ANZUS dispute between the United States and New Zealand. Adam Butler, minister for defense procurement, said that neither Mrs Thatcher nor her government would become involved as a referee between the two countries. Mr Burler said that although the problems surrounding ANZUS would definitely arise in the talks on Monday between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lange, the British Government will not be offering to assist. Sources in London say Britain is expected to ask for a warship visit to New Zealand, and thus could be a further problem for Mr Lange.

The Australian prime minister, Bob Hawke, says the government is considering calling a meeting of the ANZUS council. Mr Hawke was replying to a question from opposition leader Andrew Peacock, who called for the council to meet immediately to prevent the destruction of the ANZUS alliance. Mr Hawke said the question of calling a meeting was being handled in a way best calculated to minimize damage to the trilateral relationship of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE ON DEFENSE COOPERATION, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

HK270132 Hong Kong AFP in English 2303 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Los Angeles, Feb 26 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange today reaffirmed his country's anti-nuclear stand but said he wanted to "mend" the disagreement with the United States over the ANZUS alliance.

In a speech to a group of New Zealand businessmen and expatriates here, Mr. Lange also lashed France for its continued nuclear testing on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

Claims by Paris that the testing was safe "carries very little weight in the face of France's refusal to test its weapons closer to home," he said.

Mr. Lange, who arrived here last night for a stopover on his way to Britain, made it clear that New Zealand would not lift its ports ban on U.S. nuclear-armed warships. He hammered home this stand in talks with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs William Brown.

The ban has provided a crisis within the ANZUS pact, grouping Wellington, Australia, and the United States, and has led Washington to cancel a series of military exercises with New Zealand.

Mr. Lange told members of the New Zealand Connection, a group of businessmen and expatriates, that Wellington formed no part of the Western nuclear deterrent and the ANZUS pact had in the past been regarded by treaty partners as a "conventional alliance, not a nuclear alliance."

The Labour Party prime minister said New Zealand did not want to be defended by nuclear weapons but Washington had argued that to have an "effective defence relationship" Wellington "must accept American nuclear weapons."

Mr. Lange said "that is the difference between us. It is a difference which is not beyond resolution." ANZUS operations were now "clouded by the disagreement. I want to see that disagreement mended," he said. He said New Zealanders had not rejected the United States or ANZUS. They would continue to play their part in making sure that the South Pacific remained "secure, peaceful and democratic." "We have no desire to see the Soviet Union meddling in our region," he said.

He also said Washington's decision to limit defence cooperation could be counter-productive. New Zealand had military assistance programmes with South Pacific island states and responsibility for maritime surveillance in the South Pacific, he said. It also had forces stationed in Singapore and was an active partner in a defence agreement linking it with Malaysia, Australia and Britain.

"If the United States diminishes defence cooperation under ANZUS this will in turn diminish our capacity to go on playing a role in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific that is a contribution to safeguarding U.S. interests and to Western security as a whole."

He also warned that a retaliatory trade war would benefit no one, pointing out that two-way trade was worth around one billion dollars annually.

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. 'OVER-REACTION'

HK271100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 27 Feb 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, Feb 27 (AFP) -- New Zealand disclosed that Washington was to scrap ANZUS defence exercises, restrict intelligence flow and cut off defence training for New Zealanders in a row over port calls by nuclear ships.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said the country's "operational capacity" would eventually be affected by what he called the U.S. "over-reaction" to a ban on port calls here by U.S. nuclear-powered or nuclear armed ships.

"We will make some other arrangements with our friends and allies," Mr Palmer told Parliament. He did not elaborate, but said the arrangements will, "take some time to put in place."

Mr Palmer added that the 34-year-old ANZUS alliance linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States in the South Pacific, "remains intact although much of its operational activity is heavily reduced."

Labour Prime Minister David Lange, who had talks in Los Angeles with a senior State Department official, said he was shown a list of the U.S. measures. Mr Palmer told Parliament they included:

--Cancelling all ANZUS defence exercises this year and no new scheduling of defence exercises for the year.

--Cutting all visits of senior U.S. defence personnel to New Zealand.

- Withholding much classified intelligence material.
- Ending the training of New Zealand personnel in the United States when present programs run out.
- Exclusion of New Zealanders from defence conferences.

Mr Lange said in Los Angeles yesterday that U.S. measures were "serious and damaging" and "not, in my view, the kind of actions which a great power should take against a small, loyal ally."

But Mr Palmer told the legislators: "We are not going to bend to their will on this matter."

Opposition leader Jim McClay of the National party accused the government of "leaving New Zealand defenceless," and creating a crisis in relations with the United States.

"This day marks the beginning of New Zealand's defence decay," he said during the emergency debate in Parliament. He urged Wellington to "put its nuclear ships policy onhold," and called for an urgent ANZUS summit to resolve the dispute.

(Mr Lange met in Los Angeles with the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, William Brown.)

(Mr Brown had said the United States wanted an "equitable resolution" to the conflict, particularly in view of New Zealand's strategic location in the South Pacific.

(Mr Lange had earlier also said he wanted to see the ANZUS disagreement with Washington mended. In a speech to New Zealand expatriates and businessmen, he had said New Zealanders had not rejected the United States or ANZUS. They would continue to play their part in guaranteeing the security of the South Pacific. "We have no desire to see the Soviet Union meddling in our region," he had added. Mr Lange said trade retaliation and limiting defence cooperation would both be counter-productive.)

Mr Palmer said, "The response of the (New Zealand) Government is going to be measured, deliberate, calm and it will not be panicked by anybody into taking precipitated action of any kind."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON RESPONSE TO U.S. MEASURES

HK281000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, Feb 28 (AFP) -- New Zealand aims to become more self-reliant in defence following retaliation by Washington over this country's ban on port calls by U.S. nuclear ships, Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn said here today. He said New Zealand's small defence forces would do more to protect the immediate South Pacific region and the country's wider interests in Southeast Asia.

"We must learn to stand on our own feet," he said, speaking after U.S. officials this week spelled out sanctions against New Zealand, home of 3.3 million people.

The sanctions included cancellation of all military exercises with New Zealand this year and the slashing of intelligence co-operation. Mr O'Flynn said New Zealand had to adopt a new and challenging role for its armed forces in response to Washington's measures.

According to London's International Institute of Strategic Studies, New Zealand's ground forces have 5,500 men. The Navy, which operates four Leander frigates as its main warships, has 2,800.

There are 4,300 men in the Air Force which has 33 combat aircraft, the institute says.

"We must also find new partners for exercises and exchanges of all sorts," said Mr O'Flynn, adding that Australia had already said it would increase its military co-operation with New Zealand. The minister said other allies would be approached shortly. He did not name countries, but New Zealand maintains a battalion-sized base in Singapore, and has ties with Malaysia, Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

Mr O'Flynn said exchanges of military personnel with such allies would be stepped up, as would New Zealand's participation in U.N. peacekeeping forces. New Zealand has a 35-member force in the Sinai, and U.S. observers in Israel and Lebanon.

Observers here saw Mr O'Flynn's statement as a move to reassure defence personnel after the U.S. moves which were triggered when Prime Minister David Lange's Labour government on February 5 barred a port call by a nuclear-capable destroyer, the Buchanan. The Buchanan's visit was to have taken place following the "Sea Eagle" naval exercises off the Australian coast involving all three members of the ANZUS alliance which links Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Washington, however, cancelled the manoeuvres.

MALAYSIAPRIME MINISTER HINTS AT EARLY GENERAL ELECTION

HK230830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 23 Feb 85

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 23 (AFP) — Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad today hinted that he might call an early general election, sometime before April next year, to synchronise polls in West Malaysia with the East Malaysian state of Sabah.

He said that he was keen to hold state and parliamentary polls at the same time as Sabah, which must call an election before April 1986 when the state assembly's term expires.

Simultaneous elections would be held "if it served the interests of the federal government," the national news agency, BERNAMA, quoted Dr Mahathir as saying on his return here after a four-day visit to Sabah.

Dr. Mahathir is scheduled to chair a meeting of component parties of his national front government in Kuching, capital of the East Malaysian state of Sarawak, next month where the possibility of simultaneous polls for the whole country is expected to be discussed.

The two East Malaysian states, Sabah and Sarawak, have traditionally held elections for their state assemblies separately from polls in West Malaysia's 11 states and elections to the federal Parliament.

Sarawak's participation in nationwide polls appears more doubtful, however, because the last elections in the state were held only 13 months ago.

Legally, Dr Mahathir does not have to call a general election until March 1987 when Parliament's current term expires. But his actions in recent months suggest he may be planning to seek a fresh mandate before a generally expected downturn in the Malaysian economy takes hold next year.

Dr. Mahathir led his 11-party national front to a landslide victory in his first general election as prime minister in March 1982, all but wiping out the two major opposition groups, the fundamentalist Islamic Party, PAS, and the Chinese-based Democratic Action Party (DAP).

Both the DAP and PAS have since stepped up their campaign against the front and analysts said their appeal might strengthen if Dr. Mahathir is forced to delay elections until commodity prices drops and business slackens.

PAS, which wants an Islamic state in Malaysia, is engaged in a grassroots drive for support in the traditional Malay belt states of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis in the north of West Malaysia. The electorate in the four mostly farming states are viewed by Dr. Mahathir's aides as the most susceptible to PAS ideology because of their poverty and conservatism.

The DAP, on the other hand, has exploited every issue of concern to the country's more than four million Chinese -- among them the government's now aborted plan to develop an ancient Chinese burial ground in Malacca state and set up a dump for nuclear wastes near some Chinese villages in the northern Perak state.

Dr. Mahathir earlier this month prodded the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), the largest Chinese party in his coalition, into resolving an almost year-long leadership split which would have crippled its ability to deliver crucial Chinese votes to the government.

The machinery for an early general election also appears to be in place. The election commission has started sending electoral rolls to the various states to give voters an opportunity to verify them and raise objections.

Dr. Mahathir has directed his United Malays National Organization (UMNO), the dominant party in the coalition, to hold branch and divisional elections in a move observers see as a tune up to nationwide polls.

The MCA is also scheduled to hold branch and divisional elections leading up to the party's general assembly before May 31, this year.

TALKS HELD ON AUSTRALIAN HELP IN NAVAL TRAINING

BK251437 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Malaysia has sought Australian help for its antisubmarine warfare training. Talks on the subject were held between Deputy Defense Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar and the Australian Navy chief, Vice Admiral David Willoughby Leach in Kuala Lumpur. Speaking to newsmen after the talks, Datuk Abang Abu Bakar said training in anti-submarine warfare is necessary to better equip the Malaysian Navy. He said that training in this field would be useful in the [word indistinct] acquisition by the Navy of two new frigates. The Royal Malaysian Navy in an effort to boost its capability is at present training 12 officers to be helicopter pilots.

Datuk Abang Abu Bakar has requested Australia to give more places for Malaysian naval officers to attend courses at the [Nurrimbba] apprentice school in Sydney. At the moment 44 Malaysian Navy personnel are undergoing various courses in the school. Vice Admiral David Willoughby and his wife are on a 4-day visit to Malaysia and are expected to tour the naval base in Lumut tomorrow.

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